THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 216

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS / TWOPENCE A COPY

Business Shows Steady Recovery In Both the U. S. and Great Britain

Employment in America Fails to Keep Up With Recovery

Mounting Earnings Hit by Living Cost

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Business activity in the United States—with production and earnings reaching higher levels, yet with unemployment and living costs still among the retarding influences—has climbed three quarters of the way up the ladder from the lows of the depression.

This composite estimate, based on leading business charts including those of The Christian Science Monitor and the New York Times, is backed by the current record in fields ranging from steel to jewelry and from shoes to motorcars.

Two weeks taken at random—July 20 to Aug. 3—present characteristic evidence of continuance of activity without the usual seasonal recessions. Allowance must be made for the effect of the outpouring of $1,000,000,000 in bonus money, although it is too soon to determine statistically the effect of this artificial stimulation.

Living Costs Offset Wage Rise

Yet hourly earnings in 25 industries, reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, increased .3 per cenet in June over May. Weekly earnings increased .9 per cent. The increased living costs, however, offset the rise with the result that real weekly earnings showed a .6 per cenet decline.

There is little evidence of large industrial expansion. The construction industries, including homebuilding, are as a class, still operating at subnormal levels. This explains to some extent the continuance of large-scale unemployment.

Just how many people are out of work no one really knows. The American Federation of Labor estimated 11,259,000 in May, 1936, compared with a high mark of 15,653,000 in March, 1933, and from 1,000,000 in May, 1936, compared with a high mark of $15,653,000 in March, 1933, and from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 in 1929. The National Industrial Conference Board estimated 9,649,000 in March, 1936, as against 13,300,000 in 1933, although the board is in the process of revising its figures. Both, however, indicate a decrease of about 4,000,000 since 1933.

Drought Injects New Factors

Unemployment relief and other expenditures, contributing to the huge federal deficit, have raised the question of how much governmental stimulation of business is artificial. Rising revenues of the Federal Government, however, give evidence that recovery, from whatever causes, is being accelerated.

The drought, with its as-yet-unestimated effect on the farmers, remains one of the most perplexing aspects of the recovery picture, with the expectation of increased food costs.

The credit side of business, however, is clearly disclosed in the factual record. Fundamental factors, as reported between July 20 and Aug. 3, follow:

The Record

Steel Operations—At the year's high mark at 71½ per cent mill capacity. This compares with 44 per cent a year ago.

Carloadings—Weekly carloadings are at the highest figure for this year at about 731,000 cars, a gain of more than 135,000 over a year ago. New freight cars on order July 1 reported highest since 1929.

Electric Power Production—At record levels; latest week shows a 14½ per cent increase over 1935.

Automobile Output—An approximate weekly figure of 97,000 units. This compares with 69,400 a year ago.

Corporate Earnings—An increase of 61 per cent in profits in the second quarter is reported by 155 corporations over a year ago.

Lumber Production—During the first quarter of 1936, 28 per cent above the like period last year. Current production is running about 22 per cent above a year ago.

Home Building—For the first half of 1936, residential building of all descriptions was 61 per cent above the like period of 1935, the highest in five years.

Savings Deposits—In mutual savings banks passed the $10,000,000,000-mark the first of July and were only about $10,000,000 less than the record established in 1932.

Heavy Industries—During July about 50 per cent more active than the like month last year.

Oil Products—Total demand for all petroleum products for the first

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Business Failures Show Sharp Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE sharp drop in business failures in the United States for the first half of 1936 indicates that the total for the year will decline well below the unusually low figure for last year and approach nearer to the 1920 level of 8891 suspensions.

No Man's Land In Colorado Is Ceded to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRECKENRIDGE, Colo., Aug. 8—Gov. Ed. C. Johnson raised the Stars and Stripes on the courthouse lawn here today and most of the land within the boundaries of Summit County and part of Grand County became a part of the United States. The Colorado flag, given by the Daughters of Colorado, was raised also. Representative Edward T. Taylor of Colorado was the speaker of the day.

Although the federal land office in Denver discovered several years ago that this section of mountain country extending over an area of approximately 30 by 70 miles had never been formally declared a part of the United States, nothing had ever been done about it until the Woman's Club of Breckenridge took steps.

This club sponsored the ceremony in which federal, state, county and civic officials took part as well as representatives from the army and the navy and the Daughters of Colorado. The day was to end with a dance to which all the new "citizens" of the United States are invited.

How this section came to be left out of the Louisiana Purchase and the Panhandle Purchase was obviously a surveyor's error, oldtimers say that he went around the wrong side of a snow-bank and thus missed seeing this district.

This area lies west of the west boundary of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and east of the east boundary of the Panhandle purchased from Texas in 1845.

Lines Not Inclusive

The west boundary runs due north from the source of the Arkansas River as referred to in the treaty of Feb. 22, 1819 with Spain and lies about six miles west of Breckenridge. The east boundary is the Continental Divide, which is also the west boundary of the Louisiana Purchase of this vicinity.

Up to today the area has been known to the United States Government as "No Man's Land." It is sometimes called the "Shirt-tail District" probably from its resemblance on the map to a shirt-tail. In it lie the thriving mountain towns of Breckenridge, Dillon, Kremmling, Parshall and Hot Sulphur Springs.

The area around Dillon and Breckenridge is known chiefly for its placer mining and around the other towns for its rich ranch lands. Representatives from all these communities took an active part in today's ceremony.

The Woman's Club met with some

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In Britain Unemployment Falls With Growing Production

World Trade Level Shows Weak Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is waking up to the fact that although industrial production has been increasing in almost all countries and although unemployment has been falling, there has as yet been no such recovery in international trade as would justify the supposition that normal economic conditions have returned.

The latest statistical bulletins of the League of Nations shows that the gold value of world exports in May was little over one-third (36.8 per cent) of what it amounted to in the pre-slump year 1929.

The current issue of the monthly review of the Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, suggests that trade—at least so far as the United Kingdom itself is concerned—may improve now that sanctions against Italy have been removed. But this high authority adds significantly:

Need for Close Study

"It seems desirable that the causes of the virtual stagnation of our sales overseas should be closely studied, with a view to exploiting every possible opportunity of expansion which presents itself."

A somewhat similar view has been expressed by Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, who said in the House of Commons on July 15, that Britain "cannot enjoy full prosperity until there is an improvement in international trade on a scale which cannot be expected in the very near future."

Liberal and Labor Party economists inclined to the opinion that the real nature of the situation is being obscured by the artificial and necessarily quite temporary stimulus given to industry and consequently to employment by the enormous expenditure of an unproductive character involved in the huge armament preparations now going on in all the major nations.

Record Peak of Taxation

Sir Archibald Sinclair, the leader of the Liberals in the House of Commons on April 22, 1936, drew attention to the fact that this is especially serious in the case of the United Kingdom where taxation is higher than ever before. This taxation, Sir Archibald estimates at about a quarter of the entire national income, compared with one ninth in prewar days and one sixth a century ago when it reached its maximum after the Napoleonic campaign.

The question involved is discussed further in the current issue of Planning, the organ of a group of British economists representing an influential London society known as "Political and Economic Planning." These economists hold that the restrictions imposed upon world trade

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Alberta Starts Machinery Of Social Credit

Participants Must Sign Pledge of Co-operation to Get 'Dividends'

Registration Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 8—The long anticipated registration forms which were to introduce Social Credit by enabling every Alberta citizen over 21 years of age to receive a basic dividend of at least $25 a month, have been issued by the Social Credit Government and the regulations which now govern the qualifications have been materially altered from the election pledges of the Social Credit Party.

Instead of every adult citizen automatically becoming eligible when the dividends are in operation, the Government now stipulates that before becoming eligible to receive this basic dividend each person must register during the month of August and in so doing must sign a "covenant" to "co-operate most heartily with the Alberta Government and with my fellow citizens in the province of Alberta in providing food, clothing and shelter for every one of us." Should a citizen fail to register in August there will be no further opportunity to sign until next June.

Remuneration in Credit

Other pledges which Albertans wishing dividends must covenant to carry out are:

"To work whenever possible and to accept my remuneration in Alberta Credit as far as I can reasonably do so. In the event of receiving the whole or the greater part of my income in Canadian currency, I shall exchange as much of it as is convenient for Alberta Credit.

"To make no claim nor demand at any time for payment in Canadian Currency of Alberta Credit held by me.

"To tender no Alberta Credit in payment of provincial taxes, licenses, royalties, fines, etc., until such time as the Alberta Government shall be able to accept all or part on the taxes, etc."

Required Information

Each person registering must also fill in a form giving detailed information as to the length of residence in Alberta and how long he has been out of Alberta since 1930, his occupation, family, what work he is best qualified to do, his present employment, his income, detailed liabilities and other detailed information as to his affairs.

If he is a landlord he is asked to signify whether he would accept at least 10 per cent of the rent, or more, in Alberta Credit. If a professional man, he is asked if he will accept at least 20 per cent of his professional fees in Alberta Credit.

When the person signing the registration form is a farmer, he is required to covenant: "To sell at least 50 per cent of his products over and above that required by himself or his immediate dependents within Alberta for Alberta Credit when called upon to do so, provided the price allowed is at least equal to the General Market Price."

The farmer must covenant, "to

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Landon Is to See Roosevelt To Discuss Drought Relief; Stands Ready to Aid Kansas

GOP Nominee Will Cover Some Drought Area on Speaking Tour

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8 (AP)—A campaign tour of platform appearances across Nebraska and Iowa was charted by Gov. Alfred M. Landon today in the fortnight preceding President Roosevelt's projected Iowa drought conference.

The first leg of the Republican nominee's journey toward West Middlesex, Penna., is studded with stop signs. After leaving Denver Aug. 20, he plans four platform appearances in Colorado, seven each in Nebraska and Iowa, and three in Illinois. Omaha is marked for an Aug. 20-21 overnight stay closing in a breakfast with state leaders.

From a nonstop skirting of Chicago, the presidential nominee expects to go to West Middlesex for an Aug. 22 speech and then on to addresses at Chautauqua, N. Y., and Buffalo.

Will Meet President

Coincidently, Mr. Roosevelt plans a western dust-bowl journey including a drought conference in Iowa to which his Republican opponent will be invited. The time is fixed for early September.

Prior to receiving a formal invitation to the meeting which will bring him face to face with his presidential opponent, Governor Landon would say only that "If there is any meeting, any where, at any time, of benefit to Kansas, I will attend as Governor of Kansas."

The Kansan conferred with the Chief Executive once before. In 1931,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

President Includes Kansas in States for Conference—No Politics

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—A meeting with Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas at a conference of drought state governors was projected last night by President Roosevelt.

Completing the general outlines of a trip through mid-western drought regions to begin Aug. 25 or 26, the President announced at a press conference that he would invite the governors of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri to a drought discussion probably in Iowa early next month.

He enjoyed obviously the stir created among reporters assembled in the tiny study of his home as he inserted Kansas casually in the list.

He added that all the governors would be invited and wanted to know "why not?"

Landon Accepts

Governor Landon, the Republican presidential candidate, has been taking an active interest in drought conditions in recent weeks and his speaking trip through the East apparently will be finished in time to permit him to sit in on the conference with the President if he desires.

Governor Landon's answer at Topeka was immediate.

"If there is any meeting, anywhere at anytime of benefit to Kansas, I will attend as Governor of Kansas.

"Kansas has co-operated in every instance with the Federal Government and all its agencies dealing with any emergency or relief meas-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Pilots King

Central Press

Flight Lieut. E. H. Fielden
Captain of the King's Flight

King Edward Takes to Air For Holiday

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Piloted by the new official "Captain of the King's Flight," King Edward took off today from Fort Belvedere near London for Calais, France, for the start of his month's holiday with a party of friends on the steam yacht Nahlin.

The King, incognito as the Duke of Lancaster, established a precedent as the first British monarch to fly abroad. He will board the Nahlin "somewhere in the Adriatic Sea." The exact route of the cruise was kept a closely guarded secret.

King Edward later canceled his proposed visit to the Château de L'Horizon, picturesque villa at Golfe Juan on the French Riviera, because of strife in nearby Spain.

The outing will be the King's first relaxation since his accession last Jan. 20. Among the guests joining the Nahlin were personal friends such as Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten, Earl Dudley, Secretary of War Duff Cooper, Lady Diana Cooper, and Lord and Lady Brownlow.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Captain of the King's Flight" is the special post which King Edward has evolved for Flight

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Reich Agrees To Neutrality 'In Principle'

Demands Soviet Pledges Not to Aid Spanish Reds in Reply to France

Hints Strong Action

Will Protect Nationals in Spain at All Costs, Newspaper Says

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—The neutrality of Soviet Russia in Spain's civil war must be assured before a general European nonintervention policy, such as is proposed by the French, can be effective, the Foreign Office stated today.

The Berlin government agreed "in principle" with the French proposal that the rest of Europe keep its fingers out of the Spanish situation, but attached reservations as to the character and scope of its neutrality.

Will Protect Nationals

Fully aware of the catastrophic potentialities of the Spanish imbroglio, Germany is co-operating with other European powers in an effort to evolve a really effective neutrality plan, the Foreign Office made plain.

Nevertheless, the Hitler Government made no secret of the fact that it intended to protect its nationals by force of arms if necessary.

It emphasized its demands on Madrid and Barcelona for reparation for loss of life and property in Spain with a display of naval force around the coast of the Spanish Peninsula. Eight German warships lay in Spanish waters to emphasize the determination of the Wilhelmstrasse to brook no further interference with the rights of German citizens in the war-torn republic.

Several Conferences Held

André François-Poncet, the French Ambassador to Berlin, who twice this week has visited Baron Constantin von Neurath, was assured by the German Foreign Minister that this country welcomes "in principle" the idea of neutrality agreements if they could be made collective.

In the first conversation with Baron von Neurath the Ambassador merely asked the views of the German Government on the neutrality agreement. On a second visit he submitted specific proposals for carrying out neutrality—such as embargoes on arms and airplanes.

Baron von Neurath replied that the German Government welcomed the ideas and would give them most careful study.

Strong Action Hinted

A hint of German strong-arm methods to obtain satisfaction for alleged mistreatment of German nations in Spain was contained in a statement published by the Kreuz-Zeitung which said:

"If the Madrid and Barcelona governments are no longer able to protect the lives and property of foreigners, they need not be surprised if official recognition is withdrawn from them and if other nations adopt a joint scheme of protection for their subjects against Bolshevist fury."

British Empire Held Model For World League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The world League of Nations has much to learn from the experience of that other league of sovereign states which is the British Empire, it was emphasized by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, in an address given in London to the Foreign Press Association.

Mr. MacDonald argued that Great Britain had succeeded by a system of trial and error in effecting cooperation in mutual interests between itself and the other nations of the Commonwealth. He emphasized also that it had done this without weakening the absolute independence of each of the member states.

Once Great Britain had been like the Spanish Empire in that it endeavored to administer far-off countries from a common center. It failed in this just as the Spanish Empire had failed, for the reason that the attempt interfered with men's natural determination to manage their own affairs.

The dominions and Great Britain, he went on to indicate, taught by the events of a past generation in America, were today engaged together in a great experiment—an experiment in international cooperation.

"This group of nations in its own way," he continued, "is a league of nations and on the whole the league is working fairly well. We do not often have crises. We don't often have to call a hurried meeting of our council or our assembly. In fact one of the curious things about this league is that it has no council and has no assembly.

"We are working out our own peculiar methods and ways of co-operating without in any way infringing the absolute sovereignty of any one of our members, and at the same time maintaining—with occasional differences which do not matter—close co-operation."

Liberals Protest Military Rule To Greek King

ATHENS, Aug. 8 (AP)—Four Greek political leaders, including former Premier George Kafandaris, called at the palace yesterday to protest to King George against what they termed the dictatorial abrogation of constitutional government.

Their statement followed by only 24 hours a pronunciamento by members of the Liberal Party formed by the late Eleutherios Venizelos that the king had broken a solemn promise of constitutional government when he established Premier John Metaxas as military dictator Aug. 5.

A convulsive upheaval might result under the dictatorship, they warned, and the once exiled King might have the sceptre taken from his hand by popular demand.

Apparently unperturbed, the King left the capital for a short holiday at Corfu Island, while the Premier began a new program of economy under martial law.

Censorship of press dispatches leaving the country was lifted, but locally newspapers still were not allowed to express opinion.

Relief and the Mounting Debt

Men on Relief!
Sixth of Twelve Articles

By **Tully Nettleton**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is no news that the national debt of the United States is approximately $33,500,000,000—the highest it has ever been and approximately $7,000,000,000 more than it was immediately after the World War. Knowledge of this fact has figuratively been biting Uncle Sam for some time. When Uncle Sam manages to turn around and take a substantial bite out of the public debt, that will be news.

Meanwhile, included in that increase of the public debt is approximately $6,000,000,000 for what may be accounted primarily relief activities during the three fiscal years from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1936. This total is made up by expenditures roughly as follows:

FERA	$2,650,000,000
CWA	728,000,000
WPA	1,264,000,000
CCC	1,253,000,000
Drought Relief	83,000,000
Rural Resettlement	143,000,000
Total	$6,121,000,000

Addition for Relief

To be added to this in the coming year is the relief work appropriation of $1,425,000,000 made by Congress in June. That, it happens, is about the amount of the excess cash balance above normal requirements that is being carried now in the Treasury and in the national debt. Just for purposes of easier calculation, suppose we count those two items as canceling each other, and then let us figure about where the United States prospectively will be standing when it comes to start paying off the relief debt inherited from the depression.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, insists that the assets the Government holds in such agencies as RFC, PWA loans, FDIC, the federal land banks and so forth, should be counted as offsets in computing the net public debt.

Counting Up the Assets

These, at the end of the fiscal year, were roundly $4,642,500,000. Suppose further we count $1,598,000,000 which has been spent on highways, rivers and harbors, PWA grants, TVA, Boulder Dam and emergency housing as being an investment in permanent improvements which future years can legitimately be expected to liquidate on that basis out of the total debt.

Subtracting those two items, and making the further rosy assumptions that the Roosevelt Administration will be able to keep ordinary expenditures within the government income and to check any further rise of the debt by reason of current deficits, there remains an obligation of about $27,250,000,000, of which, as has been said, approximately $6,000,000,000 is what has been borrowed for relief.

Still Over the War Peak

That is still more than the peak war debt. And if the $6,000,000,000 relief bill were then completely paid off it would leave the nation still $5,000,000,000 more heavily in debt than it was when debt reduction had reached its best—a level of slightly more than $16,000,000,000—after the lush twenties.

Now the point of all this is that surely a war against depression and poverty ought not to leave the nation permanently in a worse position or take longer to pay for than a military war. In fact, if the national community is to make headway against such calamities—like the frog in the well that climbed two feet every day and slipped back one foot at night—necessity requires that the cost of fighting one business cycle be paid and some additional reserves accumulated before another one strikes.

All this enters into the question of "How much can the United States afford for relief?" So, too, does the fact that states and municipalities

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Dutch Claim Neutrality Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Aug. 8—The Netherlands claims to have been the first Government to propose nonintervention on either side in the Spanish civil war, it was learned from official sources today.

The Hague Government takes the view that it is only academically interested in the question, since the output of the armaments industry here does not exceed national needs. It insists, however, that the present occasion must be treated as exceptional; otherwise a dangerous precedent might be set up.

It is emphasized by the Government that it is not in accordance with international law to refuse to supply a legally constituted government with arms. The Netherlands, as well as other governments, might one day find themselves in a similar position and would certainly not like to be deprived of the right to receive or acquire arms from abroad.

Nevertheless, the present unusual circumstances are regarded as warranting unusual measures and the Netherlands Government is ready to co-operate sincerely with other governments in localizing the conflict to Spain.

English Railways Test 'Petrol' Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY, Eng.—Speed, silence and economy are the triple advantages claimed here for new pneumatic-tired rail cars now being tested for the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

These cars accommodate 56 passengers. Each car is driven by a gasoline engine with a self-changing gear box. It has a maximum speed of 75 miles an hour, with a cruising speed of 60 miles an hour.

These miniature "flyers" are to be used on branch routes and journeys on which large passenger accommodation is not needed.

England Increases Protected Holdings In Midland Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A hundred acres of the Throwley estate and 60 of the Woodhead estate, in the valley of the Hamps, a tributary of the River Manifold, near Dovedale, Derbyshire, have been acquired by the National Trust, while a restriction covenant has been placed on nearly 1200 acres of the Throwley estate lying between the Hamps and the Manifold.

Mr. Robert McDougall, of Manchester, who has previously made several important gifts to the Trust in the Dove and Manifold valleys, is responsible for the gift of these latest possessions.

Two miles of frontage to the River Hamps is now owned by the National Trust, and by ownership or covenants will preserve more than 2000 acres in this neighborhood.

Park Hill, a splendid view-point overlooking the junction of the two rivers, and Old Soles Hill, farther south above the Hamps Valley, are included in the area preserved. Quarrying has not touched the area, and the part put under covenant embraces the ruins of Throwley Old Hall and some fine woods.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Aug. 8

Olympics—Japan's Star Rises

Honors were more evenly distributed at Berlin today, although the United States continued to make a good showing taking its tenth first place of the games in the 400 meter relay team.

Jesse Owens, outstanding performer not only of the American team but also of the entire Olympiad, was key man of the winning relay team. With him were Ralph Metcalf, Foy Fraper and Frank Wykoff.

Japan's star rose as the swimming preliminaries got under way. Three American girls entered in the 100-meter breaststroke were eliminated, although three in the 100-meter freestyle qualified. But the sports writers all filed glowing accounts of the splendid form shown by the Japanese swimmers, and predicted wins in many of the water events.

Shoji Taguchi, Japanese ace, set a new 100-meter freestyle record of 57.5 seconds, incidental to the swimming preliminaries.

Americans still dominated the Decathalon with Glenn Morris leading and Bob Clark and Jack Parker well ahead of the rest of the field in a close race for second and third.

Finland, sire of many Olympic champions, produced the first champion to repeat this year a win made at a previous Olympiad. Islo-Hoilo won the 3000-meter steeplechase. Another Finn took second. A German came third, a Finn fourth. Americans placed fifth, eighth and tenth.

Details of the Olympics: Sports page.

Neutrality—Reich Accepts Neutrality Plan

Europe throws off its panic induced by the Spanish civil war as Germany, despite its fulminations over Spanish incidents, accepts the collective neutrality proposal. Germany's acceptance is equivocal, reserving the right to itself to determine the character and scope of neutrality. There is manifest, however, a general feeling that whatever undisciplined urges originally tempted the nations to rush into the Spanish imbroglio have been curbed.

France is the prime mover in the nonintervention drive. Yet the Netherlands is revealed as the initiator of it. International law, normally applied, requires nations to sell war supplies to an established government. But Europe deems the Spanish civil war as dividing sympathies so equally that supplies should be withheld from both sides, lest all Europe march under banners of "liberalism" and "conservatism."

Politics—Bolting Democrats Scan Path Ahead

Take-a-walk Democrats from south of the Mason and Dixon Line, meeting to mobilize their insurgency at Detroit, hesitate to walk so far that they walk into the Republican camp. The support-Landon proposal of former Governor Ely of Massachusetts is denounced by Southern Democrats, who, perhaps, recall the sorry fate of many Democrats who bolted to Herbert Hoover to defeat Alfred E. Smith in 1928. Support gathers for concentrating exclusively on defeating President Roosevelt, leaving the tactics to local political jurisdictions.

The nation is titillated by prospects of a Roosevelt-Landon conference late this month or early in September. The nation sees it as a dramatic meeting of two keen rivals for the Presidency. President Roosevelt in virtually inviting Governor Landon to confer and Governor Landon in promptly accepting the invitation, purport to view the conference as merely one between President and Governor of a state. Generally the prospect of two men of such personally friendly character-

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Spain's Leftist Armies Win Drives on Rebels; Parliament Suspended

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MADRID, Aug. 8—Revitalized Leftist armies smashed through Fascist lines in three sectors today in a new offensive.

Loyalist commanders reported capture of all towns surrounding the northeastern provincial capital of Huesca, advances in the Guadarrama Mountain passes and suppression of an attempted revolt in southwestern Badajoz.

"The Rebels are losing all hopes of winning the fight," the Government asserted.

Civilian Fliers Drafted

The new victories came after a sudden switch from defense to offense by the Leftist troops against the insurgent regiments.

All military aviation officers and civilian fliers were ordered to report at noon at aeronautical headquarters in Madrid.

The Leftist militia also was reported to have occupied the town of Moralech in Granada Province.

Gen. Francisco Franco, rebel commander, was reported to be in Seville by a broadcast from the rebel radio station at Tenerife, Spanish Morocco.

Rebel Surrender Reported

The attempted rebellion at Badajoz was reported to have been led by Fernando Acosta, an assault guard, who recruited 30 civil guards, took them to the barracks where, with 100 others, they were armed.

Militiamen and loyal assault guards became aware of Acosta's plans and besieged the barracks. Loyal airplanes bombarded the rebels.

Eventually, after the military building had been destroyed, the rebels surrendered and the Loyalists took control.

Cortes Suspended

On the civil front, the Government suspended the Cortes indefinitely as Leftist leaders intensified their drive against political enemies.

Several hundred more public functionaries, including diplomats, have been dismissed on charges of unfriendliness to the republic. Numbers of persons were arrested in Madrid and other cities held by the troops of the Liberal Government.

Among those taken into custody here were Alvarez Valdes, a rela-

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Berry Opens New Attack On Landon's Labor Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — Maj. George L. Berry, head of Labor's Nonpartisan League, renewed his attack on the labor record of Gov. Alfred M. Landon today, on the eve of the Aug. 10 meeting of 200 league representatives, coming here from 48 states to lay plans for the presidential campaign. The league has strongly endorsed Mr. Roosevelt.

"Governor Landon cannot point to a single legislative enactment during his administration which in any way relates to labor, that bears the endorsement of responsible Kansas labor leaders affiliated with the Kansas or Topeka Federation of Labor." Major Berry said. "As a matter of fact, Governor Landon has no labor record. He does have an excellent Chamber of Commerce record as evidenced by his conformity with the program of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce."

Strike Record Assailed

Major Berry declared that Governor Landon's state Commissioner of Labor, George E. Blakely, has been associated for many years with William Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, recently appointed director of the Republican National Committee's labor division.

Mr. Blakely, it was explained, acted for Governor Landon in the attempted conciliation of the lead and zinc mine strike in southeastern Kansas when the Governor called out troops. A version of what happened at this occasion, unfavorable to Governor Landon, was given today by Finley Bell, former United States Department of Labor conciliator, who was sent to the strike by the Government. Mr. Bell will attend the league meeting next week. He charged, in a statement today, that Governor Landon called out troops not to protect lives and property "but to enable mines to keep open with nonunion labor while the mine owners formed a company union."

Governor Blamed

In the course of the statement, Mr. Bell said, "I witnessed the whole performance in my capacity as conciliator, and I say it was one of the worst-handled labor disputes I ever witnessed in a long career. The responsibility lies directly at the Governor's door."

Mr. Bell's account follows in general details the version previously put forward by the league opponents of Governor Landon. Mr. Bell charges:

"Citizens were left at the mercy of company thugs. The troops saw to it that citizens were left no means of defense against them. Company thugs roamed the district at will. They disbanded picket lines and destroyed union placards.

Church-Goers Dispersed

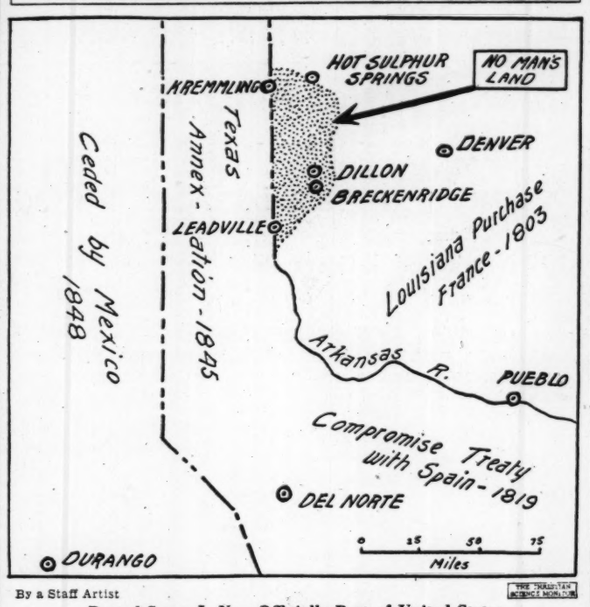
"On one Sunday church-goers were ordered to get off the streets, go home and stay there.

"On the day the troops arrived, an official of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the union on strike, was shot and wounded. He reported this to troops and to civil government officials, charging that a company man had shot him. This official was arrested. The assailant was not arrested."

The Historical Straw Hat

A straw hat said to have been worn by Lafayette on a visit to the United States after the Revolutionary War is on view at the New York Historical Society.

U. S. Flag Soars Over 'New Land' in U. S.



By a Staff Artist

Dotted Space Is Now Officially Part of United States

Landon Is to See Roosevelt To Discuss Drought Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

ures. My work as Governor of Kansas comes ahead of anything else I am doing," he said.

Prior to his inauguration in 1933, President Roosevelt turned down an invitation to consult President Hoover on anti-depression measures.

Back to Washington

Before going to the drought belt, the President expects to spend Monday through Thursday of next week in Washington, perhaps two days in areas in northern and western Pennsylvania and southern New York hit by floods last March, and probably a week at Hyde Park.

The President said he had no immediate plans for inspecting Ohio flood regions but might visit those in Connecticut later on an automobile trip from Hyde Park.

After what he said was a great deal of telephoning all around the country, Mr. Roosevelt mapped a program for four separate conferences with heads of drought states, other state executives and federal officials.

He will proceed first to the northern dust bowl area, which he said in effect means the western Dakotas, for two or three days, and while there see the governors of those two states and of Wyoming and Montana.

To See Committee

While in the Dakotas, Mr. Roosevelt indicated he would confer also with the Great Plains Drought Committee, which is scheduled to inspect drought districts from Texas to the Canadian boundary beginning in mid-August.

From the Dakotas, the President will enter Minnesota and Wisconsin and try to see Governors Olson and La Follette. Then he will turn south, probably to Iowa, for the conference to which Governor Landon will be asked.

The trip will end up with a swing into corn belt states east of the Mississippi River and consultations with the governors of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky.

Plans for the period immediately following the drought area tour are indefinite, Mr. Roosevelt said, except the keeping an engagement made months ago for Sept. 10 in Charlotte, S. C., at what he said would be a sort of seven state home-coming meeting.

The following day he is to speak at the international power conference in Washington, which opens Sept. 7.

As He Sees Drought Problem

After completing the drought trip, the President said, he might go to Charlotte directly, by way of Washington, or along a route that would take him into the Tennessee Valley Authority's district and the Great Smoky Mountains.

The drought problem, the President said, divides itself into three parts.

First, he said, is immediate relief, which can be and is being taken care of. He said the emergency relief machinery would be pretty well organized before he reached the drought region.

The second, he said, relates to carrying on through the winter and spring. He explained that by the time snow flies, the building of check dams and other outside projects will have to be bandoned and a way found of providing other employment through the winter and spring, caring for livestock, supplying seed for spring planting and solving the mortgage and debt problem during the cold months.

The third phase, the President said, involves long range planning, which will be taken up with the Great Plains Drought Committee, which is headed by Morris Cooke.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was added officially to the committee membership.

Reiterates No Politics

Again the President insisted that the drought state trip will be non-political. He said no speeches were planned. He added, however, that after viewing the crop destruction of the drought, he possibly might feel that the country ought to have a picture painted for it of what the drought means.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had been asked to speak at almost every state fair, but that he was declining. Many of the fairs, he said, are having days set aside for various political candidates.

During the day the President talked over constitutional phases of National Labor Relations Act and other labor legislation with Charlton Ogburn, general counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

He said, however, that there was no discussion of the family row within the federation. The federation's executive council has just told ten unions they would be suspended unless they withdrew in 30 days from the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Others on the calling list were Walker W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Moffett. The Moffets were luncheon guests. Now an oil company executive, Mr. Moffett formerly was federal housing administrator.

Business Shows Gain Through Great Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

by the British Empire agreements entered into at Ottawa in 1932 are largely responsible.

They consider the situation to be so serious that even the maintenance of world peace may be dependent upon how these agreements are modified next year when they are to come up for revision.

In a statement headed "How the Empire is driving Europe toward war," referring to these agreements, this group says:

"We in Great Britain are quite comfortable at the moment. With the aid of tariffs, quotas, trade agreements, and devaluation we have substantially reduced our unemployment and raised our national income.

"Part of this improvement, however, has been at the expense of other countries, and has deepened the apparent contrast between the prosperous "haves" and the poverty-stricken "have-nots." There are towns in central Europe whose workers have been thrown on the dole by hundreds or thousands as a result of certain items in the British tariff and of the exclusion of continental products from the dominions.

Can't Be Blamed

"Can it be wondered at if such populations swing over politically to support governments which will give them work and wages again, even though rearmament is leading rapidly toward war? . . . We must either use our resources for the good of the world, or be ready to hold them, if we can, by main force. Even if the present policy were the most beneficial in the long run from a British standpoint, it would have to be abandoned unless we wish to make war inevitable."

This statement by the Planning group does not take account of the effects of commodity price-changes resultant from British currency policy, which have probably been a factor in the situation. It is also less hopeful than are the views generally prevailing in British official circles.

On the other hand it finds considerable support especially among left-wing politicians, who include a, of late dwindling though still by no means negligible, body of free traders.

New Ship Building Holds High Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The improvement in the world's shipbuilding position reported by Lloyd's Register at the end of March has been maintained in the second quarter of 1936. All the chief countries of the world except France and Italy show an increase in work in hand, the world total increase being about 131,000 tons.

Although the Queen Mary's 80,000 tons is now off the list of vessels building, work in hand in British yards has increased by 6400 tons, with a total of 848,782 tons. Other countries' increases in tons are: Germany, 48,000; United States, 40,500; Denmark, 16,000; Spain, 14,000; Sweden, 11,500; Japan, 6000. Tanker tonnage under construction has increased by over 55,000 tons.

The world total tonnage of ships building is double that of a year ago and is approaching the high figures of 1930-31.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Landon Is to See President in West

(Continued from Page 1)

he attended a Washington meeting on oil legislation to which oil state governors had been invited.

Dotted With Short Stops

The nominee's cross-country jaunt from Denver to Chicago is dotted with short stops of three to five minutes—just enough time for a rear platform wave of greeting. County and state leaders are expected to take advantage of the opportunities to meet the head of the Republican national ticket.

While the itinerary for the last half of the West Middlesex trip and the return journey still is under advisement, it is expected by Landon aides to follow the pattern of the course mapped for Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. A stop at Springfield, Ill., where Abraham Lincoln is buried, is believed likely when Landon turns back toward Kansas.

The Denver starting point of his eastern trek indicates his intention to visit his family at Estes Park, Colo., before opening his campaign. Advisers think it likely he will leave Topeka the middle of next week.

The itinerary follows:

Colorado—Leave Denver 9:30 a.m.; leave La Salle 10:20; arrive Fort Morgan 11:15, leave 11:18; arrive Sterling 12:05 p. m., leave 12:08 p. m.; arrive Julesburg 1:20, leave 1:25 p. m. (all mountain standard time).

Nebraska — Arrive North Platte 3:55 p. m. (central standard time), leave 4 p. m.; arrive Kearney 5:40, leave 5:43; arrive Grand Island 6:43, leave 7 p. m.; arrive Columbus 8:15, leave 8:18; arrive Schuyler 8:35, leave 8:38; arrive Fremont 9:15, leave 9:18; arrive Omaha 10:25 p. m. to remain overnight.

Aug. 21:

Leave Omaha 10 a. m.

Iowa—Arrive Council Bluffs 10:20, leave 10:25; arrive Carrol 12:25 p. m., leave 12:28; arrive Boone 1:45, leave 1:48; arrive Ames 2:10, leave 2:15; arrive Marshalltown 3:05, leave 3:08; arrive Cedar Rapids 4:50, leave 5 p. m.; arrive Clinton 6:35, leave 6:40.

Illinois—Arrive Sterling 7:15 p. m., leave 7:18; arrive Dixon 7:30, leave 7:40; arrive Dekalb 8:35, leave 8:40; arrive Chicago 10 p. m., where no stop planned.

Knox Starts 35-State Campaign Speaking Tour

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Col Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, set off today on a campaign swing through the nation.

His itinerary—an associate called it "the toughest ever laid out for a candidate"—embraced 70 speeches and was designed to carry him through 35 states.

His first address was scheduled for tonight at a statewide rally of party workers at Connersville, Ind. The Chicago publisher said it would deal with "recovery" and agriculture.

After spending the week end as the guest of L. B. Rock, newspaper publisher, at Dayton, Ohio, Colonel Knox will work on new addresses at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., from Aug. 10 to 19—except for an Aug. 13 speech before the West Virginia State Republican convention at Huntington.

On Aug. 19, he will take the platform at the annual meeting of the United Retail Merchants Association at Hagerstown, Md.

The candidate will repair to his summer home at Manchester, N. H., for the next six days, and on Aug. 27 will appear before New England Republicans at Hampton Beach, N. H. The following night he plans to speak in a Vermont city yet to be selected.

A special train will carry the party from Manchester Aug. 31. Brief talks at Massachusetts and Connecticut stations will be delivered prior to an address that night at Waterbury, Conn., and the following night at a Providence, R. I., clambake.

The party's state committee will select a site for a night address in western Massachusetts Sept. 2. Brief talks at way stations were planned for his tour of Maine Sept. 3 and 4, with night speeches probably at Bangor on the former date and at Portland on the latter.

Colonel Knox will speak at Fogelsville, Penna., Sept. 5, and then travel to Alma, Mich., for a Labor Day address and homecoming celebration in his honor Sept. 7 at his Alma Mater, Alma College.

No Man's Land In Colorado Is Ceded to U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

opposition to its undertaking by residents who feared that undue publicity to the surveyor's mistake might mean that they would lose, temporarily at least, their rights to various properties.

The Department of the Interior allayed their doubts in an official statement which declares that this area was included in the cession by the Ute Indians under the treaty of March 2, 1868 and "no doubt need be entertained as to the title of land having been originally vested in the United States by virtue of acts of sovereignty."

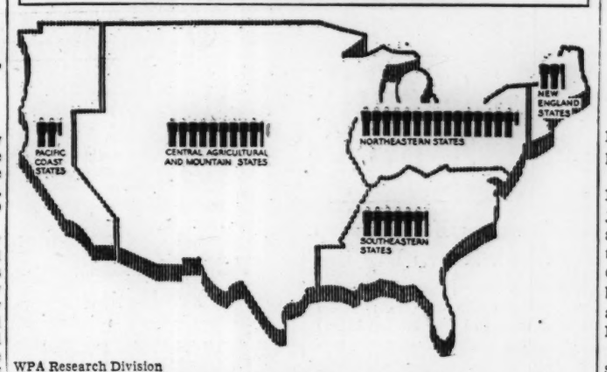
Included in Union

This area was definitely included within the boundary of the State of Colorado when it was admitted to the Union. Most of the lands have passed to patent and are held in private ownership under the public land laws.

Two other areas of the United States were overlooked in those earlier years. A larger tract than the one proclaimed today lies in Louisiana west of the west boundary of the Louisiana Purchase and east of the east boundary of Texas.

A still larger territory lies in Minnesota, North and South Dakota west of the west boundary of the Territory of the Original Thirteen States and east of the east boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. Up to the present no action has been taken to formally include them in the Union.

Relief Bunches in Northeast



WPA Research Division

How 18,000,000 on Relief Are Distributed

Figures Show Relative Numbers. The Highly Centralized Urban and Industrial Section in the Northeast Leads. New England and the Pacific Coast Are About Equally the Least Affected

Men on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

have added about $1,500,000,000 to the outlays by the Federal Government.

Mathematically, of course, the answer to that is some equation based on the national income—which was reported last month by the Department of Commerce as having been $53,000,000,000 during 1935 and as showing a rising trend. Gauged by this, the public debt and even the last two years' average rate of expenditure of approximately $150,000,000 a month by the Federal Government for relief are not such as would make a European government shudder. There is still some margin before taxation becomes as serious a burden as it is in Great Britain, France, Germany or Italy.

But it is not sound for any nation to continue indefinitely an outlay that unbalances the budget or prevents paying off in favorable times the debts incurred in unfavorable.

Another Side to Question

There is another aspect to the question besides the strictly financial. What portion of the population can the nation afford to support by taxation upon the remainder of the population?

According to estimates recently made the aggregate number of persons either receiving a livelihood from the federal work relief program or depending on some form of local aid mounted in January to a new high of approximately 24,000,000. This number cannot be so exact as when statistics were gathered through FERA, but some 14,000,000 were in families then represented on WPA, and more than 10,000,000 were believed to be receiving local relief. The numbers have since declined somewhat.

But taking the maximum figure of 24,000,000, that represents as many people as there were in 1930 in all the states west of and including the tier from Texas to North Dakota.

Some Comparisons

Or, in the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana and all the states south and east of them? Or, it is equivalent to the total 1930 population of the seven largest American cities with their suburbs, namely, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland and St. Louis.

When such large proportions as these being publicly aided are involved, the question of how much America can afford for relief becomes a question also of morale and of economic balance among the productive factors in the nation. No one contends that this is a wholesome situation. Relief may be looked upon as a necessary adjustment where the economic system fails in a proper distribution of means of livelihood. But the need of such adjustment should be kept as small as possible.

Depends on Private Means

Moreover, under the traditional American system, the overwhelming bulk of actual production depends on private industry, private initiative and private employment. Granting the usefulness of many of the goods and services created by governmental organization, such as playgrounds, lighthouses, flood control works, city halls, police and fire protection, sanitary inspection and so forth, it is nevertheless true that most of the things by which the American standard of living is gauged, and most of the things people want when they speak of "the more abundant life" are articles produced customarily by private endeavor—such as better food, clothing, shelter, amusement, transportation and so forth.

Incidentally, with respect to living standards, it is frequently charged that the relief grants made to families often are not sufficient to maintain even a minimum subsistence according to the diets of the Government's own bureau of home economics.

Often Inadequate

No doubt in many individual cases assistance has been really inadequate. However, this may be considered: A young woman connected with New Deal recovery activities had spent two years in Russia with her husband, who was an engineer for an American firm building a plant for the Soviet Government. In Nashville, Tenn., she obtained a list of the foods furnished to families on relief. By comparison with her notebook she confirmed that the unemployed in that city were being better fed than the employed workers on the jobs her husband supervised in Russia.

One question is whether the United States can maintain what is described as an American standard of living by having only four fifths of its population employed in privately productive work and contributing to partial public support of the remaining fifth.

Both business and the Administration agree that proper solution of the unemployment problem lies in private employment in industry, trade and agriculture.

President Roosevelt calls upon business to assume this responsibility and business, through such organs as the United States Chamber of Commerce, declares it will do the job if government will cease interfering by heavy taxation and agitation for reforms.

But all agree that the remedy consists of more widespread private employment. The more America produces, the more Americans can have. The more America produces, the more it can afford for relief, but the less will be the need of it.

A gearing of the American productive machinery to the widest possible usefulness and to the widest possible distribution of earnings will (a) reduce the load of public assistance that needs to be carried; (b) help to pay off more rapidly the relief debt that has been incurred, and (c) minimize the risks of a repetition of the disaster.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

istics visiting with one another leaves a good taste and seems to disarm predictions of a "dirty campaign."

Spain—Loyalist Troops Take Offensive

The Liberal Spanish Government carries the fight to the Fascist rebels, garnering many victories, as Gen. Francisco Franco, rebel commander of the south, starts his long trumpeted drive on Madrid.

The Government generally appears to have swung from the defensive to the offensive. Government officials predict early crushing of the rebellion as they claim the following victories:

Broad advances in Guadarrama Mountains, which lie crescent-wise just north of Madrid; capture of towns lying around Huesca, northeastern provincial capital, a successful offensive against Sarogossa, rebel stronghold of the northeast; firing of a rebel-held town by battleship at Algeciras, virtual subjection of two Fascist provinces in the north.

General Franco's advance northward toward Madrid has the characteristics of a last-ditch military gamble to stem the tides of war that seem turning against the rebels. The Government's naval offensive off Gibraltar at Algeciras cut Franco's Moroccan troops off from the other rebels on the mainland, perhaps another reason for his bold advance.

Crime—Prison Fails to Stop Racket

New York City sees evidence that a racket does not disappear with the imprisonment of its "overlord." A gang murder of Dominick Didato, foe of Charles "Lucky" Luciano, suggests to officials that the racket that was supposed to have folded up with the imprisonment of Luciano is staging a comback. This malignant resurging of crime suggests that its conquest lies in wiping out the social, economic and political conditions that create criminals as well as in capturing and imprisoning criminals.

Miscellaneous—Safety Drive and Arms

Week-end news yields such bits as these:

The United States Government and business—the automobile industry—join hands to prevent accidents. The drive, presumably initiated in part by the automotive manufacturers and to be conducted largely by the United States Department of Commerce, will promote safety education councils in the 48 states. Automobile manufacturers are frequently blamed for accidents because of the high-speed machines they construct.

France sees the measure to nationalize the munitions industry delayed. The French Senate returns it to the House of Deputies bcause it prefers cash payment for confiscated plants rather than payment in government bonds.

Co-operatives, very much in the news generally, found even the unionization drive in the steel industry a springboard. A $600,000 co-operative sheet and tin plate enterprise is organized to furnish asylum for those workers who want to escape embroilment in the steel labor campaign.

King Edward of Great Britain broke precedent to become the first British King ever to fly abroad. He took off for Calais, France, to join friends on the steam yacht Nahlin. It is the start of a month's vacation for the King.

American and Canadian visitors to the Welsh Eisteddfod are cheered and greeted by David Lloyd George. The guests have gathered to hear seven male choirs in competition.

King Edward Takes to Air For Holiday

(Continued from Page 1)

Lieut. Edward Hedley Fielden, his personal pilot since September, 1929.

Flight Lieut. Fielden, or plain Mr. Fielden, as he prefers to be called, joined the Royal Air Force in 1924, at the age of 20 and was transferred to the Reserve of Officers in 1929. Considered one of Britain's most brilliant young pilots, he was awarded the Air Force Cross in March, 1929.

For some months Mr. Fielden was specially trained to take over the post of personal pilot to King Edward, then the Prince of Wales. This post was originated on Sept. 25, 1929. It was the first time that a member of the royal family had had an air pilot attached to his establishment.

At that time the then Prince of Wales was showing a firm interest and enthusiasm in aviation. It was while he was practising with Mr. Fielden in the autumn of 1929 that the Prince was described as "one of the most promising pilots we have in the country."

Much of the Prince's leisure time then was taken up making practice landings at Northolt Airport with Mr. Fielden. In one afternoon he is reported to have made as many as 15 landings.

Mr. Fielden subsequently became the first man to pilot a King of England in the air, when King Edward flew to London to meet his ministers, following the passing of King George.

All the King's planes are registered under the name of his pilot, Mr. Fielden being their nominal owner. These planes now number 10, the latest being a five-seater equipped with facilities for light refreshment while in the air.

With the appointment of Mr. Fielden to the new position of Captain of the King's Flight, King Edward has set a seal on the use of the airplane by royalty. In the first months of the King's reign there was considerable speculation as to whether the new monarch would fly regularly, or whether his succession to the throne would curtail his activities in the air.

In other new appointments made for his reign and published in a special edition of the London Gazette, King Edward has chosen young men. The average age of the present Lords-in-Waiting is now 36 and that of the Equerries-in-Waiting 38.

Toy Workers' Union Wins Wage Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—After months of negotiation, which have included a five-week lockout, a new two-year contract has been signed by the Doll and Toy Workers' Union, A. F. of L., with the Stuffed Toy Manufacturers' Association.

The contract provides for 5 per cent increase in wages for all crafts, limitations on the use of cutting machines and it retains the 40-hour week of the previous agreement.

The manufacturers agree to purchase no doll wigs from any wigmaker against whom the union is conducting a bona fide strike.

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Osaka Factories Ring Japan's Challenge to Industrial World

The Monitor correspondent investigates the efficiency and cheapness of Japanese production to discover how the Nipponese are able to undersell the world. In Osaka alone he finds 8000 firms doing a thriving business. In succeeding articles he describes production methods, wages and labor conditions.

Inside Japan
First of Four Articles
Appearing on Successive Saturdays

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSAKA, Japan—The Kwansai, as the part of Japan which lies south and west of the Fuji range is called, is a land of shrines and smokestacks, of revered Shinto places of pilgrimage and highly modern mills and factoriees, of medieval Buddhist temples and American style hotels and office buildings.

Its principal cities and places of interest are closely grouped together. One can visit in a single day Osaka, the second city of Japan; the Kwansai metropolis, Kobe, Japan's largest port; the ancient capital of Kyoto, with its gardens, temples and skilled handicraft trades; the still older capital of Nara and the Grand Shrine of Ise, regarded as the most sacred spot in Japan, where every new cabinet minister goes to offer devotion before the shrine dedicated to the Imperial Ancestors.

Business Capital

Residents of Osaka like to refer to their city as "the business capital of Japan," in distinction to Tokyo, the political capital. And the pace of life does seem to move a little more briskly in this industrial and commercial center, where the numerous canals convey a faint suggestion of a commercialized Venice.

Business, rather than officialdom, sets the tone of the city. The pictures which appear in the Tokyo newspapers are mainly of cabinet ministers, army and navy officers. In Osaka one sees more frequently the photographs of magnates of industries, old and new, of the leading figures in the long-established textile trade and in the more recent iron and steel and chemical industries, which have made remarkable progress during the last few years.

Paul; Photo Burton Holmes From Galloway

Scenes in the Leading City of Japan's Business and Manufacturing Empire

Upper Left—A Modern Building of Stone and Steel. Upper Right—The Orient Decorates This Shopping Street, But the Pavement Is Concrete. Center—The Modern City Hall Building. Lower Left—Osaka Harbor, Showing Sampans, Which Act as Freight Lighters, Carrying Merchandise From and To the Ships Which Wait in Deep Water. Lower Right—The Tense Struggle for World Trade Goes On Around Them, but the Little Schoolgirls Find Nothing but Joy in Life

Local Patriotism

Osaka has a vigorous local patriotism. Its citizens are proud of their wide tree-planted boulevards, of the relative freedom of the local administration from the corruption which is all too common in Japanese city government, of the extensive efficient municipal services and the progressive "go ahead" spirit which is associated with the city.

Osaka has made itself independent of the large neighboring port of Kobe, as regards sea-borne transportation in small and medium-sized vessels, by building up its own municipal port at an expenditure of over 50,000,000 yen, or about $15,000,000 at present exchange rates.

Two of Japan's largest and most influential newspapers, the Osaka Mainichi and the Osaka Asahi, are located here. Their offices are in close proximity; and their keen competition in getting and presenting the news is a byword in Japanese journalism.

Large Dailies

With its affiliated paper in Tokyo, the Nichi Nichi, the Osaka Mainichi claims over 3,000,000 readers. It publishes a daily edition in English, sends groups of representatives on "good-will missions" to all parts of the globe and makes a point of receiving foreign visitors to Osaka. At the time of my visit a large group of Mainichi staff members, correspondents, sports writers and photographers, were being sent off to cover the Olympic Games in Berlin. Japan has a strong interest in the games, especially because it is hoped that Tokyo will be the scene of the next contests in 1940.

Although Osaka is an old city, often mentioned in Japanese medieval chronicles and dramas, it gives the visitor an impression of almost bandbox newness. The overwhelming majority of its outstanding buildings are of the modern type. Almost the sole imposing memorial of the past is the castle, reconstructed after part of it had been burned down and used as the headquarters of the staff of the local army division.

Munitions Contracts

Over 8000 business firms are located in Osaka, the three largest, with capitalizations of over 100,000,000 yen, being the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Japan's second largest steamship company, the Sumitomo Company, one of Japan's interlocking big financial and industrial combines, and the Nippon Electric Company.

The shift to heavy industries, metallurgy and machine building, during recent years under the stimulus of expansive munitions contracts and large orders for building materials and equipment from Manchoukuo is very marked. The Sumitomo Steel Works is one of the largest of its kind in Japan; the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries turn out cruisers and other ships; the Toyoda Company, with its famous automatic looms and other textile machinery, helps to fit out textile mills all over Japan.

It is not easy to visit factories engaged in heavy industries, because of the atmosphere of jealous secrecy which surrounds the country's actual and potential military preparedness. Through the kind intercession of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, however, I succeeded in visiting the Nakayama Steel Works, one of the many factories that furnishes a practical illustration of Japan's industrial progress since the war, and especially during the last few years.

About 3000 laborers were employed in this plant, transforming scrap iron which was purchased in America into galvanized sheets, plates for shipbuilding, wire and nails. About half the output of this factory was exported to Japan's South Sea markets in Java and Siam.

Despite this striking development of heavy industries, Osaka is often thought of as the Manchester of Japan, because of its importance as a textile center. All the leading textile companies, such as the Kanegafuchi and the Toyo, maintain head offices here. The barometer of Osaka public feeling is closely regulated by the vicissitudes of textile industry. Just at present the readings of the barometer are somewhat mixed. Pride in past achievement is tempered with some apprehension for the future.

Textile Records

The year 1935 was record-breaking for the Japanese textile industry on several counts: the number of spindles—which passed the 10,000,000 mark—and of looms, the amount of yarn and piece-goods production, the figure of cotton piece-goods exports. This last figure was 2,725,109,310 square yards, which is almost double the figure for 1931 and exceeds the 1910 export quantity about 100 times.

A visit to the Murakishi Hosiery Company, where shirts, vests and underwear were being made and packed for foreign markets as rapidly as the nimble fingers of Japanese girl operatives could operate sewing machines and sort and pack the finished products, was a concrete revelation of one main factor in Japan's commercial penetration: the amazing cheapness with which goods of passable quality can be produced.

Low Prices

Yellow undershirts, destined for India, the Philippines and Africa, were priced at 6.50 yen—a little over $2 a dozen. Corresponding prices for sports shirts for northern Europe were 6.27 yen a dozen and for wool shirts, shipped to America, 14.50 yen a dozen, or about 36 cents apiece.

It is estimated that the average price of Japan's textile exports last year per square yard was 18 sen, as against 34 sen for British. (The sen is 1-100th of the yen.) Japanese rayon goods have been selling in Australia at 9d. a yard, as against 2s. a yard for British. In a world of Manchester free trade economics there can be little doubt that Japanese goods would sweep the boards, at least in medium and low-grade lines of production.

But the world has been steadily moving away from free trade; and this is why apprehension is mixed with satisfaction in the conversation of the typical Osaka business man. Koyata Yamamoto, head of a prominent Osaka firm, pointed out that 25 nations have erected quota systems limiting Japanese goods, while 35 achieve the same end by means of high tariffs or exchange control.

Trade Restrictions

He also called attention to the significant fact that almost all Japan's gain in textile exports in 1935 over 1934 was in the ever diminishing number of countries which impose no special restrictions.

To quote the precise figures, the increase was only one tenth of 1 per cent in the markets with quotas, 2.4 per cent in the markets with high tariffs and exchange control and 17.2 per cent in the unrestricted markets. This year there has so far been a decline in piece-goods export.

How does Japan succeed in underselling the world in textiles, as in many other lines of production? An attempt to answer this question, based on a study of Osaka's factories, offices and statistics, will be the subject of the next article.

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State Held Best Enforcement Unit In War on Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Unless the G-man is to take over more and more responsibility for prosecution of crime within the states, the states themselves must increase the efficiency of their local agencies, a political economist declared recently at the Northwestern University seminar for prosecuting attorneys from many states. A state department of justice was held desirable.

It appeared to the speakers to be necessary for the counties to give up some of their local independence in the crime prosecuting field to the states in order that both states and counties might not be forced to yield their powers to the Federal Government.

State Field Invaded

Federal activities in crime prosecution have reached far into the state field, declared Earl H. De Long, professor at Northwestern University. "Most of the work done by the G-men could have been done by the states if they were adequately organized," he said. "But in the field of state law enforcement there is plenty of room for improvement."

Most people do not want to see too much police power put in the hands of the Federal Government, Dr. DeLong observed, adding that, in his own judgment, this field is one in which the state is well suited to retain its responsibility.

Some state department to supervise local prosecuting agencies is needed, in his opinion. He advocated a state department of justice on the California pattern, in which a state officer has power of supervision over prosecutors and police.

Effectiveness Is Aim

Extreme state centralization is to be avoided, Dr. DeLong held. Here again increased effectiveness is the answer, as he sees it. He suggested that studies be made of local machinery of law enforcement to improve it, because, he said, "if the local machinery is effective, you can keep the state simply a coordinating and supervising unit."

One prosecuting attorney wanted to know why it was thought necessary to supervise members of his group. Dr. DeLong answered plainly that many persons thought of prosecuting attorneys as men, not long out of law school, who were getting experience in the office while their eyes were on a seat in Congress.

Dr. DeLong gave reasons why he thought the Attorney General was not the best person to head a state department, and proposed placing it directly under the Governor.

Vigilantes in West To Help in Cutting Down Forest Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Because of their effectiveness in curbing reckless driving and traffic accidents in Wenatchee and Chelan County, the 40-and-8 "vigilantes," credited with being from the local American Legion post, will be utilized by the Wenatchee office of the United States forest service in the prevention of forest fires for the balance of the summer and this fall.

The vigilantes, equipped with card forms, report all traffic violations and cases of recklessness upon streets and public highways to the sheriff's office. The office sends a warning to the person reported; if reported a second time, prosecution is begun. The identity of the vigilantes is kept secret, and they are not called upon to testify during the trials.

Use of the vigilantes by the forest service will be centered chiefly upon reporting persons violating fire laws along public highways, particularly those throwing away lighted cigarettes in dry forest areas.

Officials hope through this organized co-operation, and through the effect it will have not only upon careless persons but upon the general public as well by way of reminding all persons to report such violations, to reduce forest fires to a minimum this season. Offenders will be prosecuted under state and federal fire laws.

Zioncheck Killed In Five-Story Leap

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 8 (AP)—An incoherent note found in the fifth-floor room from which Representative Marion Anthony Zioncheck plunged to his death today led the coroner to believe the congressman committed suicide.

Mr. Zioncheck had the reputation of an advanced liberal when he was elected to represent Washington State's first district in 1932. He was re-elected two years ago.

After many sensational episodes here and in New York, Mr. Zioncheck gradually became more eccentric until he finally called at the White House with a "gift" of empty beer bottles and moth balls for President Roosevelt. His antics were climaxed several weeks ago when he escaped from a Maryland institution for mental cases by leaping a seven-foot fence.

When he returned home from Washington last month he was received quietly. More than a dozen had entered the race for his office. He declared he would run again and prove he was "neither foolish nor crazy." Last Saturday he announced he had withdrawn from the race but Monday he said he would run for a third term.

Vienna Organist Plays At Carolina University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Aug. 8—Dr. Jan Philip Schinhan of Vienna, who is on the staff of the music department of the University of North Carolina, is receiving considerable praise from friends and members of the summer school here for the organ recital he gave recently in Hill Music Hall.

Dr. Schinhan is an accomplished musician, who has been teaching at the university for about a year. He is a composer of organ music and plays also the piano and violin. His work is especially interesting as he is descended from a long line of musicians, his mother being a concert pianist in Austria and his grandfather having been a member of the private quartet of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria.

University Plans Chemists' Meeting In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Aug. 8—The University of North Carolina, which has given two presidents to the American Chemical Society, is to play host to eminent research scientists of the society when it holds its annual meeting here next spring.

Dr. Charles Herty and Dr. Francis P. Venable, two nationally known chemists who served as head of the society, were both prominent in building up a strong chemistry department at the University of North Carolina. This work was begun by Dr. Elisha Mitchell for whom the highest peak of Eastern America, North Carolina's Mt. Mitchell, was named.

Industrial Chemists Trained

The chemistry department at this university has trained many teachers in colleges and universities and has wielded wide influence in this field. It also has sent many graduates into the industries, among the well known latter class being William R. Kenan, who started as chemist for the General Electric Company.

Dr. Frank Cameron, who has charge of industrial chemistry at the university here, is working on a project which is believed will be of inestimable value to the South. This concerns industrial wastes in North Carolina and a fund of $10,000 has been granted the university by the Textile Institute for research in this effort. Part of this fund will be used in the chemistry department under the supervision of Dr. Cameron.

2000 Visitors Expected

Dr. Edward Mack Jr., the present department head, anticipates some 2000 or more visitors will pour into the university town when the society meets. Accommodations for these guests will be available at university dormitories, fraternity houses, private homes and hotels. Assisting Dr. Mack in the building of enlarged chemistry department is Dr. O. K. Rice, former Harvard University professor who received the 1932 award of the American Chemical Society. He was the second American scientist to be so honored.

The chemistry library at the university is exceptionally fine. In it is found some of the oldest American chemical data.

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Anti-New Dealers Of South Protest Backing of Landon

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP)—A meeting of Democrats opposed to the New Deal drew a sharp distinction today between supporting Gov. Alfred M. Landon and opposing President Roosevelt, and left the formulation of exact policies to a committee on resolutions.

While, individually, many members of the gathering, led by men once high in the Democratic Party said they favored an outright Landon endorsement, such a move met with determined opposition from the South.

A consequent proposal intended to compromise these two attitudes was that the conference should oppose the re-election of President Roosevelt, leaving the question of a Landon endorsement to its members individually.

Hamilton Invitation Ignored

There was no comment on an invitation John D. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, issued in a speech at Cour d'Alene, Idaho, to "that great group of Democrats who are leaving Mr. Roosevelt" to enter the Republican ranks.

James A. Reed, former Democratic Senator from Missouri, after a meeting of the resolutions committee which lasted long after midnight said all present were emphatically opposed to the re-election of Mr. Roosvelt but felt that methods of opposing him should be left to "the discretion of the Democrats here and the Democrats in the states."

Reed was one of several men, once prominent in the high councils of the party, who furnished the leadership of the meeting. Others were Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor of Massachusetts; Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Wilson; Henry Breckinridge, who opposed President Roosevelt in several state presidential primaries, and John Henry Kirby, Texas Democrat.

Reed to Stump Against New Deal

Mr. Reed, as did Mr. Ely yesterday, said he intended to make speeches opposing the New Deal and intended to "preserve the independence of the courts."

The appointment of a committee to put the purposes of the meeting into writing followed a proposal that the conference endorse Governor Landon, advanced by Mr. Ely and quickly opposed by members of the gathering from the South.

Mr. Ely, declaring himself for Governor Landon and announcing that he would speak in his behalf, said that Alfred E. Smith, 1928 Democratic presidential nominee, would deliver a speech in Boston opposing the New Deal. In New York, Mr. Smith replied that any such statement was unauthorized.

Mr. Reed said many members of the conference believed the "best way to accomplish the purpose" of defeating Roosevelt was to support the Landon-Knox ticket, but that opposition to such a course had developed. He added:

"It was left open to each community to follow its own judgment. We will do what we can to preserve the honor and integrity of the party and save the Constitution from the threat of Socialism, Communism, Bolshevism and other isms."

Crime Prevention Seen Achievement Of 'Big Brothers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Three-fourths of the 54,333 boys and girls given help and guidance by the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation, Inc., last year were reached before arraignment in court, according to a report by Rowland C. Sheldon, executive secretary of the federation, yesterday.

"The Big Brother and Big Sister Federation is the only national organization specializing in crime prevention by personal, individual and intensive methods," Mr. Sheldon added. "Its service is successful in 90 per cent of the cases."

Affiliated with the federation at present are 342 groups in the United States, Canada and a few foreign countries, he reported.

"Fifty-five per cent of young people assisted and kept from crime by this movement are under 16 years old," Mr. Sheldon continued. "The average per capita annual cost of the service is $16.41. Contrast that expenditure with the cost of keeping a person in prison—about $440 a year—and the expense of prosecution. It is cheaper to prevent crime than to punish it."

Lindbergh's Father, Author

Charles A. Lindbergh's father, who was a member of Congress, wrote a book called "Your Country at War," which was suppressed in 1918.

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U. S. Relay Four Equal Record—Iso-Hollo Retains Title—Swimming Under Way

Japanese Dominate in the Water

Jesse Owens Runs on Relay Team to Win Heat in 400-Meter

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—Equaling the world record of 40s. flat, the United States quartet of Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper and Frank Wykoff captured their heat in the Olympic 400-meter relay trials today, defeating the Italian team by 15 meters.

The universal standard was made by Uncle Sam's 1932 baton-passers at Los Angeles with the veteran Wykoff, three-time Olympian from Carpenteria, Calif., also running the anchor leg as he did previously in 1928 at Amsterdam.

The other members of the record team four years ago were Robert Kiesel of Berkely, Calif.; Emmett Topping of New Orleans, and Hector Dyer of Los Angeles, who ran in that order in front of Wykoff.

Owens Starts Lead

Returning to competition after three days' absence since he achieved his third Olympic conquest, Owens started perfectly and gave the United States a five-meter margin which his mates steadily increased.

The quartet, which was not decided until this morning after considerable controversy within the American camp, handled the baton perfectly as they outclassed five rivals.

Showing surprising form and speed, the Italian foursome beat Japan and South Africa decisively, gaining the second qualifying place for tomorrow's final.

Holland's crack sprinters captured the second heat by 10 meters over the Argentines, who sprang a surprise by beating out Hungary and Great Britain for the second qualifying place by three meters. The Dutch were clocked in 41.3s—1.3 seconds slower than the Americans. Argentina's time was 41.9.

Hitler Arrives

Reichführer Adolf Hitler arirved just in time to watch the Germans capture the third and last relay trial in a sensational finish which saw Gerd Hornberger wipe out a two-meter deficit on the home stretch and beat Canada's anchor man, Howie McPhee, by a scant two feet. Sweden was a close third as the Germans were timed in 41.1s. with Canada one-tenth of a second slower.

Volmari Iso-Hollo of Finland became the XIth Olympiad's first repeating champion as he won the 3000-meter steeplechase final. Harold Manning of Wichita, Kan., the American favorite, ran fifth.

The American women's 400-meter relay team, Harriet Bland, St. Louis, Annette Rogers and Betty Robinson of Chicago, and Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo., beat Canada by eight meters in the first heat. The Americans were clocked in 47.1s.

Great Start

The red-headed Miss Bland got off to a great start and gained a four-meter margin which Miss Rogers and Miss Robinson safeguarded and Miss Stephens, Olympic 100-meter champion, doubled in the stretch. Holland ran third and Austria fourth.

The German girls broke the world record in the second heat with a performance in 46.4 seconds, one tenth of a second under their own mark set earlier this year. The British team was second, trailing by eight meters, and Italy third.

Iso-Hollo crowned his feat of being the first defending champion to repeat in the XIth Olympiad with a record-breaking performance. The Finnish star was timed in 9m. 3.8s., bettering his own previous mark of 9m. 14.6s. made during the obstacle race trials at Los Angeles four years ago. There is no official world record for the steeplechase.

Morris Leads Decathlon

Glenn Morris of Fort Collins, Colo., overhauled Bob Clark of San Francisco and took the lead today in the battle for the Olympic decathlon championship.

The Fort Collins (Colo.) automobile salesman and former Colorado State College football star skimmed over the 110-meter high hurdles—sixth event of the all-around, 10-event test—in 14.9s.

Morris took the hurdles perfectly and accumulated 946 points for his brilliant perfcrmance, running up his total to 5138, thereby snatching the lead from the former National A. A. U. champion.

Clark was clocked in 15.7s. for 818 points, boosting his total to 5012, while Jack Parker of Sacramento, Calif., took the flights in 15s. for 929 points and threatened Clark with an aggregate of 4817 points.

Thus, the American trio continued complete domination of the decathlon, increasing their margins substantially in the day's opening event over a rain-soaked track before 25,000 spectators.

Mrs. Jarrett Disqualified

BERLIN, Auf. 8 (AP)—Robert Donath, secretary of the International Swimming Federation, today told Eleanor Holm Jarrett that she was to swim in no more amateur meets upon the instructions of Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic committee. Brundage told Donath that as president of the American Amateur Athletic Union, he already had disqualified Mrs. Jarrett. On what grounds the backstroke ace was being disqualified, Brundage did not say.

Mexican Poloists Third

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—Mexico's polo team defeated Hungary today, 16—2, to earn third place in the final Olympic standings today. Argentina won the polo gold medal yesterday by defeating Great Britain, 11—0. The British finished second in the final standings, with Hungary fourth and Germany fifth and last.

Blue Chip in Third Place

GOSPORT, Eng., Aug. 8 (AP)—Blue Chip, W. G. Bithell's Boston-owned entry in the International Model Yacht Races, slipped back to third place yesterday with a total of 68 points. England retained first place with 89 points, while Norway took over second place with 69 points. France was fourth with 64, and Germany, fifth with 8.

Archers Elect Shenk

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 8 (AP)—The National Archery Association elected Clayton B. Shenk of Lancaster, Penna., president at the annual meeting last night, which marked the conclusion of the annual tournament. Lancaster, Penna., was awarded the 1937 tournament.

Olympics Summarized

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—Summaries in Olympic swimming competition today:

Men's 100-Meter Free Style Trials (Frst Two Each Heat Qualifying for Semi-finals as Well as Two Fastest Thirds of Entire Field)

First Heat—Won by Peter Fick, United States, 57.7; second Csik, Hungary, 58.3; third, Gabrielson, Great Britain, 61.2; fourth, Hamerton, Canada; fifth, Tatto, Brazil; sixth, Kadri, Egypt.

Second Heat—Won by Yusa, Japan, 57.8; second, Art Highland, United States; 59.9; third, Kendall, Australia, 61.0; fourth, Roolaid, Estonia; fifth, Cavaleo, France; sixth, Mooi, Holland.

Third Heat—Won by Williams, Great Britain, 60.7; second, Adjaludin, Philippines, 61.0; third, Schwartz, Germany, 61.8; fourth, Bourne, Canada; fifth, Moraes, Brazil; sixth, Zobernig, Austria.

Fourth Heat—Won by Arai, Japan, 57.7; second, Fischer, Germany, 57.9; third, Grof, Hungary, 61.3; fourth, Spence, Bermuda; fifth, Desusclade, France; sixth, Broussalis, Greece

Fifth Heat—Won by Taguchi, Japan, 57.5; second, Christensen, Denmark, 61.1; third, Larsen, Canada, 61.5; fourth, Zaki, Egypt; fifth, Soldan, Peru; sixth, Mavrogeorgos, Greece

Sixth Heat—Won by Wilfan, Yugoslavia, 60.6; second, Heibel, Germany, 61.4; third, Obial, Philippines, 61.7; fourth, Dove, England; fifth, Marques, Brazil; sixth, Young, Bermuda.

Seventh Heat—Won by Art Lindegren, United States, 58.3; second, Abaynemes, Hungary, 60.2; third, Hietanen, Finland, 61.0; fourth, Stam, Holland; fifth, Petersen, Denmark; sixth, Zirilli, Switzerland.

(Hietanen, Finland, and Kendall, Australia, were two fastest third place men and qualified for semifinals).

Women's 200-Meter Breaststroke Trials (First Three Qualify for Semifinals as Well as Two Fastest Fourth Place Finishers)

First Heat—Won by Soerensen, Denmark, 3:06.7; second, Isberg, Sweden, 3:08.7; third, Faalberg, Holland, 3:10.4; fourth, Hoelzner, Germany, 3:11; fifth, Dorothea Schiller, United States; sixth, Kingston, Great Britain.

Second Heat—Won by Genenger, Germany, 3m. 3s.; second, Kastein, Holland, 3m. 7.8s.; third, Tsuboi, Japan, 3m. 15s.; fourth, Lappalainen, Finland, 3m. 19.7s.; fifth and last, Anngovednik, United States.

Third Heat—Won by Mayehata, Japan, 3m. 1.9s. (New Olympic record); second, Christensen, Denmark, 3m. 12s.; third, Gomm, Great Britain, 3m. 15.1s.; fourth, Iris Cumming, United States, 3m. 21.9s.; fifth, Boubelova, Czechoslovakia; sixth, Wyss, Switzerland.

Fourth Heat—Won by Wollschlaeger, Germany, 3m. 8.5s.; second, Storey, Great Britain, 3m. 10.8s.; third, Lenk, Brazil, 3m. 17.2s.; fourth, Nielsen, Denmark, 3m. 21.3s.; fifth and last, Stroomberg, Holland.

(Hoelzner, Germany, and Lappaleinen, Finland, fastest fourths, qualified for semi-finals.)

Women's 100-Meter Freestyle, Trials (First Three in Each Heat and the Fastest Fourth in Field Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Mastenbrock, Holland, 1m. 6.4s. (new Olympic record); second, Arndt, Germany, 1m. 7.3s.; third, Katherine Rawls, United States, 1m. 8.5s.; fourth, Dewar, Canada, 1m. 9.2s.; fifth, Hinton, England; sixth, Takemura, Japan.

Second Heat—Won by Den Ouden, Holland, 1m. 8.1s.; second, Declacy, Australia, 1m. 8.5s.; third, Olive McKean, United States, 1m. 9.3s.; fourth, Acs, Hungary, 1m. 12.4s.; fifth, Pirie, Canada; sixth, Furuta, Japan.

Third Heat—Won by Campbell, Argentina, 1m. 6.8s.; seccnd, Wager, Holland, 1m. 8.8s.; third, Coutinnho, Brazil, 1m. 9.4s.; fourth, Svendsen, Denmark, 1m. 10.3s.; fifth, Schmitz, Germany; sixth, Grant, Great Britain.

Fourth Heat—Won by Hveger, Denmark, 1m. 9.6s.; second, Kojima, Japan, 1m. 11s.; third, Wadham, Great Britain, 1m. --.5s.; fourth, Schrameckova, Czechoslovakia, 1m. 11.8s.; fifth, McKay, Australia; sixth, Moraessalles, Brazil.

Fifth Heat—Won by Bernice Lapp, United States, 1m. 9.8s.; second, Lenkei, Hungary, 1m. 9.9s.; third, Stone, Canada, 1m 10s.; fourth, Lohmar, Germany, 1m. 10.3s - fifth and last, Blondeau, France.

(Dewar, Canada, qualified for semifinals as fastest fourth-place winner).

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—Summaries in today's Olympic track and field events:

400-Meter Relay Trial (First Two Qualify For Finals)

First Heat—Won by United States (Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper, Frank Wykoff), 40s. (equals world record set by United States in 1932); second, Italy, 41.1; third, Japan; fourth, South Africa; fifth, Austria; sixth, Finland.

Second Heat—Won by Holland (Boersma, Van Beveren, Berger, Osendarp). 41.3s.; second, Argentina, 41.9s.; third, Hungary; fourth, Great Britain; fifth, France; sixth, China.

Third Heat—Won by Germany (Neckermann, Borchmeyer, Gillmeister, Hornberger), 41.4s.; second, Canada, 41.5s.; third, Sweden; fourth, Switzerland.

Women's 400-Meter Relay Trials (First Three Qualify in Each Heat)

First Heat—Won by the United States (Harriett Bland, Annetie Rogers, Betty Robinson and Helen Stephens), 47.1s.; second, Canada, 48.0; third, Holland, 48.4; fourth, Austria.

Second Heat—Won by Germany (Albus, Krauss, Dollinger, Derffeldt), 46.4s. (New world record); second, Great Britain, 47.5; third Italy, 48.6; fourth, Yugoslavia; fifth, Italy.

Decathlon—Discus Throw

Won by Glenn Morris, United States, 43.02 meters (141ft. 47-64in.), 803 points; second, Cuehl, Switzerland, 40.97 meters (134ft. 2 57-64in.), 740 points; third, Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 39.64 meters (130ft. 43-64in.), 701 points; fourth, Natvig, Norway, 39.60 meters (129ft. 11 3-32in.), 699 points; fifth, Brasser, Holland, 39.45 meters (129ft. 4 3/4in), 695 points; sixth, Bob Clark, United States, 39.39 meters (129ft. 2 53-64in.), 693 points; seventh, Bonnet, Germany, 39.16 meters (128ft. 5 49-64in.), 686 points; eighth, Jack Parker, United States, 39.11 meters (128ft. 3 51-64in.), 685 points; ninth, Bexell, Sweden, 38.83 meters (127ft. 4 49-64in.), 677 points; tenth, Reinikka, Finland, 38.61 meters (126ft. 8 7-64in), 670 points.

Other performances: Plawczyk, Poland, 38.30 meter, 125ft. 6 29-32ins., 662 points; Doitscheff, Bulgaria, 38.25 meters, 125ft. 5 1/2ins., 660 points; Dahlgren, Sweden, 38.06 meters, 124ft. 10 29-64ins., 655 points; Wenzel, Chile, 37.11 meters, 121ft. 9 3-64ins., 628 points; Buehrer, Switzerland, 36.43 meters, 119ft. 6 17-64ins, 609 points; Csanyi, Hungary, 35.86 meters, 117ft. 7 27-32ins., 593 points; Klein, Czechoslovakia, 35.86 meters, 117ft. 7 27-32 ins., 593 points; Huber, Germany, 35.46 meters, 116ft. 4 3-32ins., 582 points; Sterzel, Austria, 35.33 meters, 115ft. 10 31-32ins., 578 points; Tolamo, Finland, 34.36 meters, 112ft. 8 25-32ins., 552 points; Daellenbach, Switzerland, 31.18 meters, 108ft 10 21-64ins., 520 points; Binet, Belgium, 26.87 meters, 88ft. 1 57-64ins., 363 points; Boulanger, Belgium, 25.20 meters, 82ft. 8 9-64ins., 324 points.

Decathlon—110 Meter Hurdles

First Heat—Won by Binet, Belgium, 16 seconds; 776 points; second, Natvig, Norway, 16.1, 762 points; third, Reinikka, Finland, 16.5, 710 points.

Second Heat—Won by Jack Parker, United States, 15 seconds, 929 points; second, Guehl, Switzerland, 15.6, 833 points; third, Csanyi, Hungary, 17.0, 651 points.

Third Heat—Won by Bexell, Sweden, 16.0 seconds, 776 points; second, Plawczyk, Poland, 16.4, 723 points; third, Totamo, Finland, 16.6, 698 points.

Fourth Heat—Won by Brasser, Holland, 16.2 seconds, 749 points; second, Wenzel, Chile, 18.2, 529 points.

Fifth Heat—Tied for first, Dahlgren, Sweden, and Daellenbach, Switzerland, each 16.3 seconds, 736 points; third, Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 18.4, 511 points.

Sixth Heat—Won by Bob Clark, United States, 15.7 seconds, 818 points; second, Bonnet, Germany, 16.2, 749 points; third, Boulanger, Belgium, 19.2, 444 points.

Seventh Heat—Won by Doitscheff, Bulgaria, 16.3 seconds, 736 points; second, Stoerzel, Austria, 16.5, 710 points; third, Buehrer, Switzerland, 16.6, 698 points.

Eighth Heat—Won by Glenn Morris, United States, 14.9 seconds, 946 points; second, Huber, Germany, 15.8 seconds, 804 points; third, Klein, Czechoslovakia, 17.3 seconds, 618 points.

Water Polo Results

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—Results in the Olympic water polo competition which opened today: Belgium 1, Uruguay 0; England 8, Malta 2; Switzerland 7, Iceland 1; Austria 2, Sweden 1; Hungary 4, Yugoslavia 1.

Nippon Swimmers Off to Great Start—Marks Tumble

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP) — Flashing record-breaking form, Japan's formidable swimmers set the Olympic pace today as America qualified all three of its entrants for the men's 100-meter freestyle semifinals, and lost all three of its contenders in the women's 200 - meter breaststroke trials.

After a dizzy series of record-smashing exploits, in which the leading American hope, Peter Fick of New York, participated, the Japanese ace, Shoji Taguchi, emerged with a new Olympic standard of 57.5s. for the 100 - meter freestyle event.

This displaced the mark of 58s. flat established by Yasuji Miyazaki of Japan in Los Angeles four years ago. All told, Miyazaki's standard was beaten five times today — by Fick, Fischer of Germany and three Japanese—Taguchi, Masanori Yusa and Shigeo Arai.

Fick Sets Pace

Fick, setting the pace for the American qualifiers who also included Art Highland of Chicago and Art Lindegren of Los Angeles, touched off the record-breaking carnival by winning the first heat, easily, in 57.7s. After Yusa had captured the second heat in 57.8 to beat Highland by 2.1s., Arai was forced to equal Fick's time in order to take the fourth heat from Fischer, who was clocked in 57.9.

Taguchi wound up the record breaking for the morning by clipping two tenths of a second off Fick's time in winning the fifth heat. Lindegren, although clocked in no better time than 58.3, won his heat easily.

Hideko Maehata, Japanese girl who was runnerup in the event at Los Angeles in 1932, lowered the Olympic record for the women's 200-meter breaststroke event to 3:01.9 in winning the third of four heats that saw the elimination of Dorothea Schiller of Chicago, Iris Cumming of Rodento Beach, Calif., and Ann Govednik of Chisolm, Minn.

Clip Records

Miss Maehata's mark clipped 4.4s. off the previous Olympic mark of 3:06.3 set by Clare Dennis of Australia in 1932. Miss Genenger of Germany also bettered that mark today, winning the second heat in 3:03.

The American girls failed to approach their usual standards. Miss Schiller was fifth in the first heat; Miss Govednik fifth in the second and Miss Cumming fourth in the third.

Preliminary heats in the women's 100-meter freestyle competition opened this afternoon with 35 entries in five heats. The three fastest in each heat and the fastest fourth in the field were qualified for the semifinals tomorrow.

America's principal hope, Katherine Rawls of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., drew a lane adjoining the Dutch star, Rita Mastenbroek, in the first heat. Olive McKean of Seattle was drawn in the second heat with the world champion, Willy Den Ouden, also of Holland, and Bernice Lapp of Newark, N. J., was drawn in the fifth heat.

Americans Qualify

Miss Mastenbrock won the first heat in record breaking time of 1m. 6.4s. with Miss Arndt of Germany second and Miss Rawls third. Scarcely a foot separated the three leaders at any time until the last few meters when Miss Rawls, seeing she had a qualifying place clinched, coasted into the finish.

The Dutch girl's time clipped four tenths of a second off the Olympic standard of 1:06.8 set by Helene Madison of the United States in 1932. Miss Arndt was timed in 1:07.3 and Miss Rawls in 1:08.5.

In another great finish, Miss Den Ouden took the second heat after she and Miss McKean hit the turn simultaneously. The American girl tired slightly in the home stretch and lost second place to Miss Delacy of Australia but safely qualified. Miss Den Ouden was clocked in 1:08.1; Miss Delacy in 1:08.5 and Miss McKean in 1:09.3.

Out Front All the Way

Miss Lapp won the fifth and last heat, thus qualifying all three American entrants for the semifinals. The Newark girl was well in front all the way and hit the finish line at least three meters in front of Miss Lenkei of Hungary who was second far ahead of Marjorie Stone of Canada.

The first semifinal of the men's 100-meter freestyle swim produced a thrilling finish in which Taguchi beat Csik and Fick in that order, all three qualifying for the finals.

Taguchi was clocked in 57.9s. with Csik outpointing Fick by an eyelash. The Hungarian was clocked in 58.1 against 58.2 for the American star.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	34	.667
Cleveland	59	47	.557
Chicago	57	48	.543
Detroit	56	48	.538
Boston	54	52	.509
Washington	51	53	.490
Philadelphia	36	67	.350
St. Louis	36	68	.346

Results Aug. 7

Cleveland 8, Chicago 1.
Washington 3, Boston 2 (10 innings).
Only games.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	63	40	.612
Chicago	60	41	.594
New York	58	45	.563
Pittsburgh	53	49	.520
Cincinnati	49	52	.485
Boston	47	55	.461
Philadelphia	39	63	.382
Brooklyn	39	63	.382

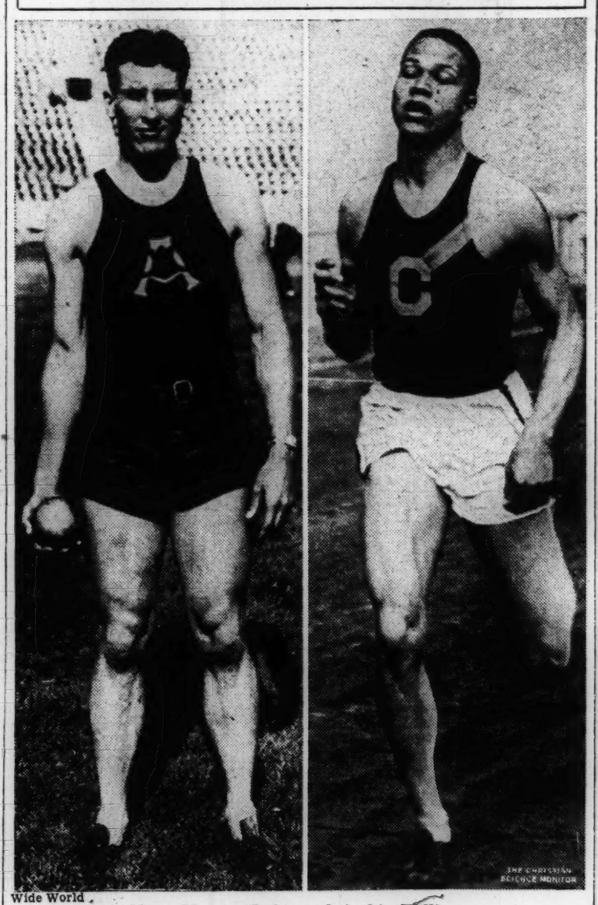
Results Aug. 7

New York 9, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 14, St. Louis 5.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.
Only games scheduled.

Italian Fencers Win 12-4

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (AP)—The United States épée fencing team was beaten by Italy, 12-4 today in the Olympic semifinals. France defeated Germany, 12-4, Beligum won from Poland 14-2, and Sweden defeated Portugal, 9-7.

More Cause for U. S. Cheering



Wide World

Glenn Morris (Left) and Archie Williams

The Denver, Colo., Clerk, World Record Holder in the Decathlon, Led the Olympic Field in the Event Today. Yesterday Williams Earned the Olympic 400-Meter Gold Medal, Whipping the Field in 46.5 Seconds

Athletic Decathlon Demands High Attainment Average

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 8 — Of all the searching physical tests devised by the wit of men in the name of sport, none can transcend the athletic decathlon at the Olympic Games. There used to be also an athletic pentathlon. But the last occasion when that figured in the program was in 1924 at Paris. Such mutiple tests as the Decathlon completed today demands an extremely high average of attainment, as you can see by a brief consideration of what a competitor must do if he is to stand a serious chance of victory.

Here is what J. A. Bausch, U. S. A. did when he won the Olympic decathlon at Los Angeles in 1932 with a world's record total of 8462.23 points:

100 meters	11.7s.
400 meters	54.2s.
1500 meters	5m. 17s.
110-meter hurdles	16.2s.
High jump	5ft. 7in.
Long jump	22ft. 9⅝in.
Pole vault	13ft. 1½in.
16-pound shotput	50ft. 3½in.
Javelin throw	203ft. 1½in.
Discus throw	146ft. 3¼in.

Since then the method of scoring has been altered by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The process of scoring points for the decathlon is decidedly complex. Here, roughly, is what happens. For a certain "standard" performance in each event 1000 points is awarded. And, with that as a basis, a scale has been evolved to tabulate times and distances in their order of merit. Here are the "standards" under the new system, compared with those of the old.

Event	Scoring New	Old
100 meters	10.5s.	10.6s.
400 meters	48s.	48.2s.
1500 meters	3m. 54s.	3m. 56.8s.
110-meter hurdles	14.6s.	15s.
High jump	1.97 meters	1.93 meters
Long jump	7.7 meters	7.6 meters
Pole vault	4.2 meters	3.94 meters
16-pound shotput	15.7 meters	15.36 meters
Javelin throw	69.98 meters	60.9 meters
Discus throw	48.9 meters	45.2 meters

There is no "let up" in the decathlon. Five events are decided on one day and the remaining five the next. The pentathlon, now discarded, comprised a long jump, javelin throw, 200 meters, discus throw and 1500 meters, contested in that order. The pentathlon was a star event in the classic Olympic Games of ancient days. Then, however, the five contests were a sprint, a javelin throw, a discus throw and a wrestling competition.

Picking Up Things in the Village

It is really quite astonishing, the amount of things that can be picked up at the Olympic Village here. Not only team badges and souvenirs, which have a brisk barter trade all the time; but odd scraps of rather quaint information. For instance, it came to my knowledge this morning, during a visit to the Greek quarter of this international township, that the first modern Olympic Games were NOT those held at Athens in 1896, through the instrumentality of the French nobleman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin. No. The first revival took place nearly half a century before that; and the instigators of it were the Greeks themselves.

As long as 100 years ago the question of reviving the sports festivals of classic days was taken up at Athens. So it is revealed, I am told, in a document acquired not very long ago by the Society of Greek History and Ethnology. Twenty years elapsed, however, before the idea took concrete shape. That was when a Greek merchant, named Mr. Zappa, undertook to furnish all the necessary funds for the Games' re-establishment.

The Greek Government of the time was not enthusiastic about the proposal to revive Olympic competitions and favored instead the establishment of a permanent exhibition of Greek home products, to encourage development of national agriculture and industry. Mr. Zappa accepted the amendment, but the notion of the Games was not dropped altogether and they were held on a modest scale in 1859 as a sort of athletic side-show at the Exhibition. A second edition was produced 11 years later, that is to say in 1870, and afterward Olympic Games of a sort were held in 1875 and 1889.

That was the end of the earliest experiments to reproduce the Olympics in modern times. And nothing more of the kind happened until de Coubertin came along with his experiment on much bolder lines in 1896. He envisaged, not national games, as the Greeks had done, but international games. And, in doing that, he anticipated the taste of the post-war sports world to a nicety.

A Colorful Gesture

Quite one of the most remarkable things that I have seen around the Olympic Village is the British Olympic tie—not the modest red, white and blue affair which I and other ordinary members of the British Olympic Association are entitled to wear, but the choice specimen reserved exclusively for the British athletes taking part in the 1936 Games. In a Berlin gay with flowers and ablaze with bunting the British tie stands out proudly. Even in the window-boxes that the good German citizens have cultivated in response to the request of the civic authorities there is no color scheme that could be described as a really serious rival.

The tie is, so to speak, a gesture of international courtesy. For it blends with the old red, white and blue effect of the Union Jack, the colors of the 1936 Olympic Games. You cannot appreciate quite what this means until I add that the colors of the 1936 Games are pale blue, yellow, black, green and red. All those hues have been incorporated in the form of thin stripes inserted between the broad stripes of the red, white and blue.

The souvenir hunter who manages to add one of these ties to his collection (assuming, quite absurdly, that any British competitor could by any means be persuaded to part with such proud and polychromatic insignia) may well feel that he has acquired something he could hope to exchange for several of the shaving brushes that Germans and Austrians delight to wear in a Tyrolean hat. And even for a pair or so of edelweiss-decorated suspenders.

Past Victors

3000-Meter Steeplechase

Year and Place	Name and Country	Time or Points
1932—Los Angeles	Volmari Ise-Hollo, Finland	10m. 33.4s.†
1928—Amsterdam	T. A. Loukola, Finland	9m. 21.8s.*
1924—Paris	Willie Ritola, Finland	9m. 33.6s.
1920—Antwerp	Percy Hodge, Great Britain	10m. 2.4s.

†Race was 3450 meters by mistake.

Decathlon

1932—Los Angeles	J. A. Bausch, U. S. A.	8462.23 points*
1928—Amsterdam	P. Yrjola, Finland	8053.29 points
1924—Paris	H. M. Osborn, U. S. A.	7710.77 points
1920—Antwerp	H. Lovland, Norway	6804.35 points
1912—Stockholm	H. K. Wieslander, Sweden	7724.49 points

*Olympic Record.

Cycling—1000 Meters

1932—Los Angeles	J. J. Van Egmond, Holland
1928—Amsterdam	R. Beaufrand, France
1924—Paris	Lucien Michard, France
1920—Antwerp	H. P. Peters, Holland
1908—London	Race declared void

Chicago Shakes Base-Hit Slump Beating Cards

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Chicago Cubs shook their lengthy batting slump yesterday by defeating the Cardinals, 14 to 5, on 18 hits, but nearly lost the services of their sparkplug, Leo "Gabby" Hartnett. A foul tip from George Earnshaw's bat in the second inning struck one of the big catcher's feet and forced him out of action. It was discovered later, however, that he will be out for only two or three days.

After being in the grip of a base-hit slump for about two weeks, the Cubs broke out yesterday and pounded five St. Louis hurlers for a triple, a double and 16 singles. It was their best offensive display since the afternoon of July 26, when they made 23 hits against the Phillies in the second half of a doubleheader.

Lead by Two Games

The victory cut the Cardinal lead in the National League pennant race to two games. It also was the first for Chicago in the four-game series. The Cubs open a series with Pittsburgh today, while the Cardinals face Cincinnati.

The Cubs had to come from behind yesterday. The Cards pounded Lon Warneke for seven hits and an early lead in the first three innings, but the Bruins tied the score in the fourth and then piled up eight runs in the fifth. After Manager Frankie Frisch of the Cards had watched the Cubs blast George Earnshaw, Flint Rhem, Roy Parmelee and Jim Winford from the mound, he called in Pepper Martin from the outfield and Pepper gave a commendable hurling performance.

The colorful Martin, who is equally at home in either the infield or outfield, pitched the last two innings and allowed only one hit. The Cubs had scored in every previous inning except the second, but against Pepper they could not add to their run total.

Sending Martin to the mound was probably only an experiment, but at least Frisch learned he has an extra relief pitcher. All of which emphasizes Umpire Bill Klem's recent statement that the bare-armed Pepper is one of the greatest baseball players of the modern era.

Giants Win

The New York Giants kept pace with the Cubs yesterday, defeating the Phillies, 9 to 3, for their fifth straight victory and their eighteenth in the last 22 starts. The Polo Grounders are three games behind the Cubs and five in the rear of the Cardinals.

Al Smith and Dick Coffman divided the pitching assignment for the Giants, the former getting credit for the triumph. Gus Mancuso and Dick Bartell led the New York attack with three hits apiece.

The Pittsburgh Pirates tightened their hold on fourth place by winning a doubleheader from Cincinnati, 5 to 1 and 1 to 0. Red Lucas hurled the opener and Cy Blanton the second game.

Only two games were played in the American League yesterday, Washington beating the Boston Red Sox, 3 to 2, in 10 innings, and Cleveland scoring over Chicago, 8 to 1.

At Washington, Earl Whitehill kept 12 Red Sox hits scattered and drove in his team's winning run in the tenth with a double. Wes Ferrell limited the Senators to six hits.

Dennis Galehouse of the Indians stopped the White Sox with seven hits. Vosmik and Becker each batted in four runs. The game was featured by a triple play in the ninth inning by the Indians.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	74	43	.632
Buffalo	71	49	.592
Newark	65	51	.560
Baltimore	61	59	.508
Toronto	61	60	.504
Montreal	56	63	.471
Albany	43	73	.371
Syracuse	43	76	.361

Results Aug. 7

Buffalo 3, Baltimore 0.
Syracuse 6, Montreal 5.
Toronto 2, Newark 0.
Rochester 2, Albany 1.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	69	46	.600
St. Paul	69	50	.580
Kansas City	62	55	.530
Minneapolis	60	57	.513
Columbus	59	59	.500
Indianapolis	59	60	.496
Louisville	46	70	.397
Toledo	45	72	.385

Results Aug. 7

Milwaukee 7, Toledo 4.
Columbus 7, Kansas City 6.
Minneapolis 6, Louisville 3.
Indianapolis 9, St. Paul 0.
St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	73	60	.549
Seattle	73	62	.541
Oakland	71	64	.526
San Diego	70	64	.522
Missions	70	65	.519
Los Angeles	65	69	.485
San Francisco	64	70	.478
Sacramento	52	84	.382

Results Aug. 7

Portland 3, San Diego 2.
San Diego 10, Portland 0.
Missions 4, Seattle 1.
Missions 9, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 3, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 3, Los Angeles 1.

Haas and Reith Reach Finals

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 8 (AP)—Fred Haas, young New Orleans links star, conquered the veteran C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., defending champion, 3 and 2, to reach the final of the Canadian amateur golf championship yesterday. His opponent will be Bobby Reith of Winnipeg, who trounced Stan Leonard of Vancouver, 6 and 5, in the other 36-hole encounter.

Cards Release Walker

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8 (AP)—Bill Walker was released by the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday to Toronto of the International League as part of the deal by which the Cards obtained Pitcher Si Johnson. Walker came to the Red Birds after the 1932 season in a trade that sent Catcher Gus Mancuso to the New York Giants. He had a 5-5 pitching record this season.

Quadruple Tie in Open Golf

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 8 (AP)—Four professionals who clipped four strokes off par led the $5000 Portland open golf field yesterday at the end of the first 18 holes. The quartet tied at 68 is Horton Smith of Chicago, Neil Christian of Yakima, Wash., Mark Fry of Oakland, Calif., and Willie Goggin of San Francisco.

Down the Sports Trail

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 8

HELEN HULL JACOBS has no intention of following Helen Wills Moody into retirement. She hasn't had enough tennis yet. The comely, gracious tennis queen of the United States and England arrived home in the S. S. Manhattan yesterday and revealed she intended to stay in competition "for several more years," defending her national doubles' crown with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan at Chestnut Hill, Mass., this month and her national singles' title at Forest Hills, N. Y., in September.

Wide World

Helen Hull Jacobs

"My two chief interests in life," she said happily as the big liner coursed its way up the Hudson River, "are tennis and writing. They go together marvelously well, so I think I shall continue playing as long as I can do it well enough to suit Helen Jacobs.

"Yes, I am sorry Helen (Helen Wills Moody) quit, but I can appreciate her point of view. She played tennis for many years and now has turned to other interests. I'll admit I am sorry, though, that I couldn't meet her in one more national."

"Do you think you could beat her?"

"Well, what do you think? It certainly is a rainy day, isn't it?"

Thrill . . . Miss Jacobs, dressed conservatively in white and blue, has enjoyed her share of thrills and suffered many disappointments, but she said probably her greatest thrill was her victory at Wimbledon.

"It was a most glorious feeling," she beamed, "when at last, after eight attempts, I knew I had won. I wanted to laugh and cry at once. The final against Mrs. Sperling (Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark and Germany) was the hardest match of my career. She's the best defensive player in the world. My, but she was hard to beat! Her exceptionally long reach just about breaks your heart on a tennis court."

Queen Helen, five pounds lighter than when she left her home in Berkeley, Calif., said she never realized how many kind people there were in the world until just before and after she won at Wimbledon.

"Why," she mused soberly, "I received such wonderful and touching messages that I felt like a queen. And the best part was that most of the messages were anonymous. I received one from an English woman, who said she was 86 years old and pulling hard for me. You know, most people are very sweet."

As she gazed at the pelting rain, a big smile crinkled over her face. "But my greatest kick, I suppose, is that I no longer can be called the 'greatest tennis player who never won the Wimbledon championship.'"

Personal . . . Queen Helen left the boat immediately for Forest Hills where she will rest and practice the next 10 days. . . . Next to writing books (she's written an autobiography) and articles, her favorite hobby next to tennis is horseback riding. Her sister is an accomplished horse woman but hates tennis . . . In England, Helen joined several fox hunting parties but admitted she never shot a fox. In fact, she didn't even see anyone shoot a fox . . . She uses about one dozen tennis rackets a year . . . She gave up swimming because, she said, it makes the shoulder muscles stiff. Horseback riding helps her game, she said, "unless I fall off the horse." . . . Her favorite color is blue . . . She bought a new dog, a border terrier she named "Scrap," in England . . . She answers all fan mail and gets plenty of it . . . She hasn't had any offers to turn professional, she guaranteed, and wouldn't be interested "for one moment."

Where to Dine

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The Horns of Elfland

IT HAS been said that a function of literary criticism is "to help the ear to listen when the horns of Elfland blow." The few books which are characterized by this special music have an enthusiastic following; and, although each reader has usually his own list, there are a few names which must inevitably appear on all. Their piercing sweet notes, or impish trills, all bear witness to the activity of Pan, "down in the reeds by the river." The music has an irresistible lilt; for, whether it evokes a sigh or a smile, it has a special will-o'-the-wisp magic that leads one on.

The makers of this magic are a crew in motley. Years of undiminished pleasure-giving power have bestowed undisputed leadership on Mark Twain, on Lewis Carroll, and Kipling. Tom Sawyer, with Huck close at his heels; Alice and the Jabberwock; Mowgli and the Elephant's Child—their names lead all the rest. There are others close behind; in fact, for many listeners, they have even more appeal. In this group are Gilbert and Sullivan, and the Barrie of Peter Pan. Here, too, Kenneth Grahame was jubilantly received when "The Wind in the Willows" was discovered. Almost any Irishman has a place. Donn Byrne, with "Messer Marco Polo," and James Stephens, with "The Crock of Gold," cannot be denied entrance. More recently, Mary Poppins has brought her creator, P. L. Travers, the coveted laurel. Saki, long a dark horse, is gradually reaching the status of a favorite.

* * *

THERE ARE OTHERS, too, whose names will vary somewhat with different readers. The list seems long, but it is really all too short. Few writers, indeed, out of all the thousands, belong to this magic-making group. I used to call them the Soocs, from the initials of their most salient characteristic: a special order of cheerfulness. Not wholly gay, nor wholly wistful, they have a charm instantly recognizable even though it defies description at second-hand. Because there are so few who can claim this charm, it is fortunate that one of their attributes is that each may be read over and over again with added pleasure. Still another characteristic, and, I do believe, another attribute, is the large demand placed on the reader. No soporifics, these books. The listener must be eager to hear, alert to enjoy. He will find them as shimmering as spun glass, and as frangible; as delicate as grace notes in music, and as elusive. The reader who finds enjoyment and beauty here must be like a woman who can, by wearing a flower, make it even lovelier. In the hands of the unresponsive reader, these books remain quiescent, and the inflorescence of their charm cannot be evoked. There must be an intimacy between the author, his characters, and the reader; a reciprocity of sympathy; a community of spirit.

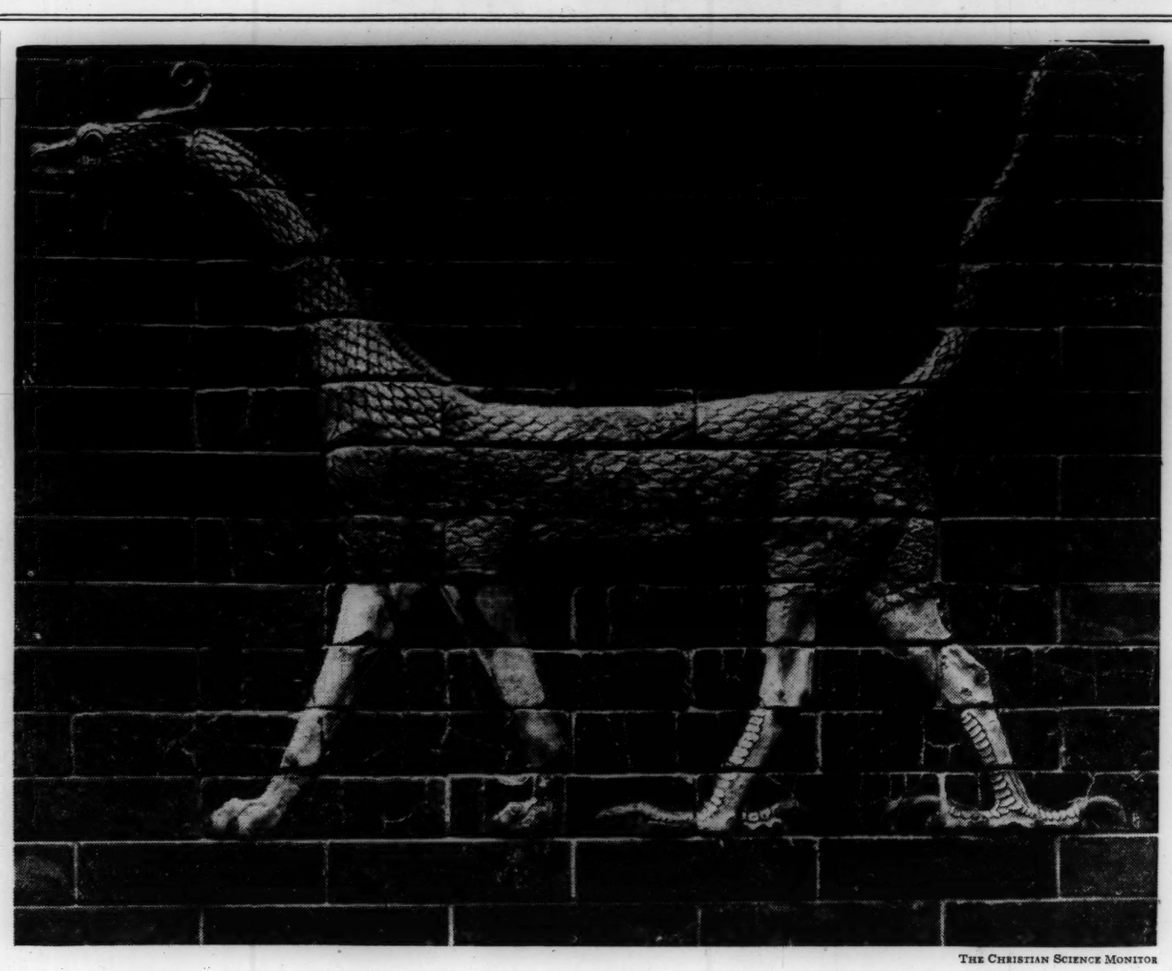
* * *

ONLY RARELY HAVE I been able to add a new name to my list. Imagine the glee with which I discovered the diary of Mary Scarborough Paxson. I happened to see the original battered gray copybook in which she wrote, but an alert publisher has since brought it out in a slender volume for the public. It surely makes Mary at least the mascot of the troupe, as a quotation chosen at random can easily justify. On the first of May, 1880, when Mary was only eight, she had a most frabjous day: "Our school went maying, today, another holliday we got cheeted out of because it came on a saterday, we went to Fleecy Dale and caleb Evans said it is named Fleecy Dale because a mill that cardid fleece used to do it there. He said fleece is the same as wool, and cardid is making it nice like combing it would, and I was May queen because I am the littelest girl and when I got home I put my wreath in the wash basin and we got lots of flowers our baskets just full and birch and our handkychiefs full of teaberries and we ate them for supper with sugar and cream on them and we made willow wissles and I had to make 3 before any would wissle right and I tore my dress and we climbed up the indian path to the cave and Maggie found an arra head and we had a splendid time, mamma said we looked more like wild gipsies than like little girls when we got home we always get pretty well scratched and torn when we go Maying my legs are awful tired tonight and so are Maggies legs. . . ."

* * *

YES, HUCK FINN and Tom Sawyer would welcome Mary. I wish I could find more company for them. But perhaps it is just as well that the magic group is so small, for it is thereby doubly precious.

M. W. S.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BABYLONIAN ENAMELED TILE RELIEF OF A DRAGON (606-539 B. C.): *In the Pergamon Museum, Berlin*

An Elephant Turns Humorist

I HAVE also heard of a performing elephant falling into the stalls of a music-hall. The incident occurred at the Winter Garden, Berlin, where one of a number of elephants on the stage decided that he wanted a brief rest and lay down. . . . His master commanded him to roll, in order to get him over the dead-point, and the colossus obeyed with such good will that he went on rolling until he rolled over the footlights and into the orchestra. Neither the band nor the elephant suffered any damage, as the musicians grasped the situation with commendable promptitude and escaped more easily than on the occasion when the tank of a swimming act burst and flooded them out in a couple of seconds.

The funniest incident I ever experienced in the course of my circus career is faithfully recorded in the words of the letter I reproduce below.

Hamburg, April 13th, 1928

The Manager,
The Circus,
Hamburg.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I purchased two box seats close to the ring for your evening performance. When the elephants were performing one of them put his trunk in our box and began snuffling at my wife's legs, and before anyone could stop him he took her parcel away and swallowed it. In the parcel was a pair of new gloves, valued at 6 marks. Then the elephant snapped up my wife's bag and swallowed that too; in the bag was a piece of crochet work she had begun, together with the necessary implements, valued at 6.50 marks. Total value, 12.50 marks, which sum I request you to kindly forward by return, as I hold you responsible for your elephant's repasts.

Yours faithfully,

. . . . . .

This strange meal appeared to have no ill effects on the elephant in question, and as a matter of fact elephants share with children a habit of putting in their mouths and swallowing any unconsidered trifle they may pick up.—From "Circus Nights and Circus Days." by A. H. KOBER. Translated by CLAUD W. SYKES. (New York: Morrow.)

FROM fragments found on the site of ancient Babylon, the Gate of Ishtar has been reconstructed. Leading up to this Gate was Processional Way, flanked on each side by tiled walls, each bearing a frieze of sixty colored enamel lions. On the other side of the Gate was the Palace of Nebuchadnezzar II, who rebuilt Babylon in this resplendent manner after its destruction by Sennacherib.

The Ishtar Gate, constructed of brick, rose about forty feet. It was richly ornamented with tiers of animals. These decorative portraits of glazed clay represent a most important contribution to the art of ceramics, and also architecture. For want of a supply of stone in Chaldea, it appears it was necessary to use in construction what material was available, namely clay. The Assyrians had a supply of stone and they carved magnificent reliefs as wall decoration. But the Babylonians managed to use the softer, less valuable material to good advantage. Their colored enamel portraits were made of the same brick as the wall; in substance they were part of the structure, and they were at the same time beautiful.

Among the animals monumentally disposed on the brick walls were bulls, dragons and lions. All three appear in ancient legend and symbol and no doubt they contained for the Babylonian some mystical association. Illustrated here is a dragon, which seems to be a fantastic monster with the head of a serpent, a single horn, a scaly body, the tail of a scorpion, forefeet of a tiger, hindfeet of an eagle. The figure is seen in flat profile against the wall, with all distinguishing traits clearly indicated. The shape is not naturalistic, but conventionalized, thus conforming to requirements of decoration rather than naturalistic portrayal. Nevertheless, by that peculiar animation which is a quality of good design, the pattern-like figure seems alive and ominous, firm and ferocious.

The shapes of the animals are traced so that they remain harmonious with the orderly arrangement of rows of brick. Even the linear divisions between the bricks furnish an element in the design. They do not interfere with its continuity, but strengthen the ornamental value, much as lead lines do in stained glass windows, and slits do in tapestry weaving. The process of glazing and coloring the bricks is one of the oldest known. Each brick was probably cast in a separate mold and the piece was numbered for its specific position on the wall. Although the Assyrians had glazed brick for decoration before the Babylonians, the latter were the first to work in relief. The enameling or glazing was done in light and dark blue, white, yellow, green, with black outlines.

DOROTHY ADLOW

[This is the nineteenth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Setting For a Masque

OF THE castle of Framlingham the walls still stand, high, embattled and most purposeful in their tremendous strength, dominating the red-roofed town which spreads around them. Viewed from without, this old Suffolk home of the Earls and Dukes of Norfolk, of Bigod and Mowbray and Howard, would seem, but for the ravages of time, to be much as it was when Surrey the poet dwelt there and Mary Tudor, her sovereignty not yet established, came thither to rally her friends. But cross the dry moat, pass the portal, and the impression is changed. It is seen then that those great walls, punctuated with recesses which once were towers or chimneys and deep embrasures which held windows, are but the empty shell of departed splendor. Nothing is left to proclaim a human habitation. Grass grows, a rich green carpet, where were the pavements of hall and chamber. A few trees are the only furniture; mosses and climbing shrubs the only tapestry.

Yet the atmosphere remains; and this quiet space of greenery so grimly encircled, this roofless remnant of a stronghold invaded and possessed by nature as never by human enemy, still makes a fit setting for such a pageant of the days of its greatness as was recently enacted there. It was an Elizabethan masque, written by Lady Ypres and embellished with the music of Edward German and the proper music of the period and the dateless music of the people. The costumes were appropriately brilliant, as gay and various in color, if not as costly in material or as elaborate in design, for peasant as for courtier. Some of them had been used in the Regent's Park, a hundred miles away, when Shakespeare's "Henry VIII" was played there.

Three episodes made up the story. First, there was the presentation at Court of an infant Elizabeth, charmingly impersonated by an actress of equal age. Then came the fable of the young King Edward, changing places with a beggar boy and going off with the wraggle-taggle gipsies, to resume his true estate in the nick of time for his crowning. And lastly Gloriana paid one of those lengthy visits with which she was wont to embarrass her loyal subjects.

If some of the acting asked for a measure of good will, that excellent virtue, there were one or two performances of genuine merit. And in such a show as this what matters more than dialogue or individual gesture is the motley and ordered movement of the whole, and the dancing. Here the dancing was admirable, with grace and accomplishment as well as unsophisticated rural zest. Under a windy sky and fitfully brilliant sunshine, the effect of it was delightful.

All this was done to the memory of Sir Robert Hitcham, former owner of Framlingham, a lawyer eminent in his day and a friend of Bacon's, who gave much of the fortune which he made for the foundation of almshouses and a school in this place of his choice. Such men as he, such quiet doers of good as Coram and Oglethorpe, are better worthy of our remembrance and praise than many a famous statesman or general.

F. B.

Persian Instincts For Hospitality

THE name Ispahan conjures up a magical recollection: the dark green groves of its great river winding in the expansive valley: the lofty blue dome of the royal mosque, the strange tall proportions of the great gate, the complex lustre of tiles. Yet I believe that, as the city is first viewed on the southern road, no one could look on that scene without a sinking of the heart. The horizontal span embraces some forty-five miles. Beyond the city, very pale yet very definite, the jagged range of the northern hills rises up bleak and naked. No city, however great, would not be overwhelmed by so vast a surrounding; and the poignancy of Ispahan's beauty is that of a refuge from the harsh, unconquerable earth.

No understanding of the character of the Persians can be reached without this emphasis on scenery: that indefinable relation between the land itself and the people who live on that land. . . .

Compared with Europeans of the north the manners of Persians in the ordinary commerce of life are very graceful. Vulgarity in the gross form in which we know it is essentially a European phenomenon, and wherever Persia is to be seen untouched by the odious influence, there is to be found an ancient charm. . . .

Foreigners often smile when they read translations of the luscious modes of Persian address. "The conditions of your bondman are, by the Grace of God and your excellency's kindness, good," is a reply to "How d'ye do?" and such expressions as "O light of my eyes," "May your shadow never grow less," are quite commonly used. It must be remembered that in Persian these are expressed with a Latin brevity, the first of these quotations in the original occupying no more than six words, and that the Persians season such delicacies with a ready sense of humour. "I am your slave, my life is yours, may I be your sacrifice" is often followed up by an irrepressible chuckle. Much of this sumptuous good breeding is by no means a hollow ornament. "This is your house, command me" is the greeting of a host and it expresses a much deeper instinct for hospitality than a European "Make yourself at home." For the Persian guest is expected to march into the house and bellow to the servants to bring him what he needs.—CHRISTOPHER SYKES, in "Wassmuss." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

The Wider Horizon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE READ in the Bible that "where there is no vision, the people perish" (Proverbs 29:18). Spiritual vision enables one to look beyond immediate objects, to see beyond the scope of a given environment or circumstance, to see things not apprehended by the ordinary sight. An enlarged mental horizon enables one to judge an occurrence, an event, or a circumstance in its proper perspective; in other words, to appraise its value in relation to other occurrences, events, or circumstances.

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, enhances one's ability to evaluate things correctly. It does so by furnishing a standard by which one can judge whether a thing is real or unreal, important or unimportant, worth while or trivial, urgent or not urgent. This standard is found in the teaching that anything that does not emanate from God, anything of which He is not the creator, has no real existence; while that of which He is the origin is substantial, valuable, real, and therefore worthy of our thought and attention. This standard corresponds with the Biblical statement that "all things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made" (John 1:3).

On page 123 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves *things* into *thoughts*, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas." It is therefore spiritual thought that should be cultivated.

How, one may ask, can we know whether a thought is from God or is a suggestion of the carnal mind, God's supposititious opposite? By considering its source; by applying the standard of like cause like effect! God, being all good, produces only thoughts that are essentially good. Hence thoughts that do not partake of God's good nature; thoughts that is to say, of sin, sickness, and death, of anger, hatred, aggression, of lack, or limitation of any sort, are not from Him and are, therefore, unreal, unworthy, spurious. And since they are unworthy, unreal, and spurious, lacking a foundation in Truth, belief in them can be eliminated and destroyed.

Again, God being Spirit, His creation is spiritual. Hence the thought that the universe is material and that man is a material creature, living in a material body, is not a true thought and must be discarded as a false belief, devoid of reality. By this process of deduction we arrive at the truth that man is spiritual, incorporeal, eternal, living, moving, and having his being in the infinitude of Mind.

Once we have attained the spiritual point of view, which is indicated in the words from "the scientific statement of being" (Science and Health, p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," we shall not find it difficult to discriminate between what is essential and what is nonessential. We shall also find that our thought is expanding; that we take a larger view of things; that our life becomes simplified, more direct, since spiritual thinking eliminates pettiness and triviality. More than this, we shall find that we are no longer angry, irritated, or annoyed over the vexations of everyday life. We shall prove the superiority of the truth over them by refusing to attribute to them a power which they do not possess, by refusing to let them upset our good nature, our mental poise.

Jesus was not bound by the limitations of unimportant, nonessential thoughts. He manifested the vision of the Christ. Persecuted, ridiculed, and hated, he remained serene, confident, calm. So clear was his quickening vision of the Christ that in the midst of persecution he was able to say to his faithful disciples (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: . . . Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." His thinking rested on the understanding of the allness of God, Spirit, and the spiritual perfection of His universe including man. From this vantage point he recognized man as God's image and likeness and was, therefore, able to heal men of sin and sickness. Mrs. Eddy makes this clear when she writes on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Een wijdere Gezichtskring

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

DE BIJBEL zegt ons: „Waar er geen visie is, gaat het volk ten onder" (Spreuken 29:18, naar de Eng. Bijbelvert). Geestelijke visie maakt het den mensch mogelijk verder te zien dan de hem omringende dingen, verder dan zijn eigen omgeving of zijn omstandigheden, en dingen te ontwaren, die buiten de waarneming van het gewone gezichtsvermogen liggen. Een wijdere gedachtelijke gezichtskring maakt het ons mogelijk een gebeuren, een voorval of een omstandigheid in het ware licht te zien, m.a.w. de waarde er van te schatten in verband met een ander gebeuren, andere voorvallen of omstandigheden.

Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap], door Mary Baker Eddy ontdekt en gegrondvest, vermeerdert ons vermogen om de dingen naar hun juiste waarde te schatten. Hiertoe schenkt deze leer ons een standaard, waaraan wij toetsen kunnen of de dingen werkelijk of onwerkelijk, belangrijk of onbelangrijk, de moeite waard of onbeduidend, noodzakelijk of niet noodzakelijk zijn. Deze standaard vinden wij in de leer, dat al hetgeen niet uit God voortkomt, al datgene, waarvan Hij niet de schepper is, een werkelijk bestaan derft; terwijl alles wat in Hem zijn oorsprong vindt, substantieel is, waarde heeft en werkelijk is, en derhalve ons denken en onze aandacht waard is. Deze standaard is in overeenstemming met het Bijbelwoord: „Alle dingen zijn door hetzelve gemaakt, en zonder hetzelve is geen ding gemaakt dat gemaakt is" (Joh. 1:3).

Op bladzijde 123 van het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* heeft Mrs. Eddy geschreven: „De Goddelijke Wetenschap, welke uitstijgt boven physieke theorieën, sluit de stof uit, herleidt *dingen* tot *gedachten*, en vervangt de objecten van de stoffelijke zin door geestelijke ideeën." Derhalve is geestelijk denken hetgeen wij moeten aankweeken.

Iemand zal wellicht de vraag stellen, hoe men kan weten of een gedachte van God komt, dan wel een inblazing is van het bedenken des vleesches, dat het vermeende tegenovergestelde is van God. Het antwoord hierop luidt, door na te gaan uit welke bron zij voortkomt, door haar te toetsen aan den standaard van de eenheid van oorzaak en gevolg! Derhalve zijn de gedachten, die geen deel hebben aan al het goede, dat in God is,—gedachten dus van zonde, ziekte en de dood, van boosheid, haat en aanvallend optreden, van gebrek of begrenzing van welken aard ook,—niet uit God, en zijn zij uit dien hoofde onwerkelijk, waardeloos en onwaar. En juist omdat zij waardeloos, onwerkelijk en onwaar zijn, daar zij geen grondslag hebben in Waarheid, kan het geloof er in worden weggenomen en vernietigd.

Eveneens kunnen wij inzien, dat, waar God Geest is, Zijn schepping geestelijk moet wezen. Derhalve is de gedachte, dat het heelal stoffelijk is en de mensch een stoffelijk wezen, dat in een stoffelijk lichaam leeft, niet een ware gedachte, en moet deze gedachte dus worden afgelegd als een foutieve geloofwijze, waaraan alle werkelijkheid ontbreekt. Door dit proces van herleiding komen wij tot de waarheid, dat de mensch geestelijk, onlichamelijk en eeuwig is, en dat hij leeft, zich beweegt en is in de oneindigheid van Gemoed.

Hebben wij eenmaal het geestelijk gezichtspunt verkregen, dat aangegeven wordt in de woorden uit „De wetenschappelijke verklaring van het zijn" (*Science and Health*, blz. 468): „Alles is oneindig Gemoed en Zijn oneindige openbaarwording," dan zullen wij het niet moeilijk vinden onderscheid te maken tusschen hetgeen wezenlijk en hetgeen niet-wezenlijk is. Wij zullen dan tevens bevinden, dat ons denken zich verruimt, dat wij een wijdere blik hebben op de dingen, dat ons leven eenvoudiger wordt en een vastere lijn verkrijgt, daar geestelijk denken het onbeteekenende en nietige uitbant. Bovendien zullen wij bevinden, dat wij niet langer boos, prikkelbaar of geërgerd worden door de moeilijkheden van het dagelijksch leven. Wij zullen bewijzen, dat de waarheid macht over deze heeft, door aan die dingen niet langer een macht toe te kennen, welke zij niet bezitten, en door hen niet langer ons goed humeur en ons gedachtelijk evenwicht te laten verstoren.

Jezus was niet gebonden door de begrenzingen van onbelangrijke, onwezenlijke gedachten. Hij bracht de visie van den Christus tot openbaring. Vervolgd, bespot en gehaat, bleef hij rustig, vertrouwend en kalm. Zoo helder was zijn bezielende visie van den Christus, dat hij te midden van vervolging tot zijn getrouwe discipelen vermocht te zeggen (Joh. 14: 27): „Vrede laat ik u, mijnen vrede geef ik u. . . . Uw hart worde niet ontroerd en zij niet versaagd." Zijn denken was gebaseerd op het begrip van het alzijn van God, van Geest, en op de geestelijke volkomenheid van zijn heelal, den mensch inbegrepen. Vanuit dit gezichtspunt zag hij den mensch als het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods, en hierdoor was hij in staat den mensch genezing te brengen van zonde en van ziekte. Mrs. Eddy maakt dit duidelijk, waar zij op blz. 476 en 477 van *Science and Health* schrijft: „Jezus aanschouwde in de Wetenschap den volmaakten mensch, dien hij klaar voor zich zag, waar stervelingen een zondigen, sterfelijken mensch waarnamen. In dezen volmaakten mensch zag de Verlosser Gods eigen gelijkenis, en deze juiste blik op den mensch genas de kranken."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

The Artist Looks At Summer

THE Ming vase cuts into the sunlight
Pure and proud in its line,
Dividing off space into a curved pattern.
The child's wheel cuts the moving air into circles.
The flowers mark out spaces like stars
And shells intricately fashioned
And bells of gossamer—
And the shadow of a bird's wing
Fleetingly touches the grass—
Evanescent disturbance on the surface of summer.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 Three months ... $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

A New Season's Wallpapers

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE wallpaper manufacturers are making their mousetraps and the public is on the march to see and buy them.

At the Waldorf-Astoria from July 27 to July 31 were displayed the newest designs from the leading manufacturers in the United States. The merchandise indicated that the trade is keenly aware of popular fashion trends and the intent to please consumers.

No doubt the moment is important, for once more papers are playing a leading role in decoration. This return of an old style may be due in part to the normal swing of the pendulum, and in part to a well-organized promotional campaign. It is also explained by the fact that better and better papers are constantly put upon the market. For instance, practically all papers today are to some degree light-fast and most of them are washable. Moreover, continuous effort is made in plant laboratories to increase the durability of their products.

This Can Be Scrubbed

Perhaps the most sensational advance along these lines is represented by the material called Duray, a covering from which, it is said, even such obstinate spots as ink can be scrubbed off with soap and water without injuring the texture. Butter, grime, soot and all the common run of stains submit, as this writer can testify, to self-effacement under the spell of a plebeian scrubbing brush. Duray is made on a fibre base which is covered with an oil coating impervious to soap and water; the printing is done with waterproof, lacquer-type inks.

M. H. Birge and Sons are featuring papers with borders made in one with the wall strips. This insures the same tones throughout, because being printed on the same rolls and at the same time those color variations cannot occur which frequently occasion disharmony in separate printings. Multiple-color embossing is a new process just presented by the W. P. Statten Mills, which offers some novel effects.

Concerning Designs

Turning from techniques to designs, we find that these are being increasingly dramatized and specialized. Not only are "periods" receiving greater attention, but the functions of particular rooms are expressed, even the hobbies of their occupants.

Period styles are viewed, so to speak, through modern binoculars and consequently they emerge with quaint and whimsical aspects. For instance, one called Mandarin uses as its design motif open fans, perhaps three and a half inches long, widely and regularly spaced and in a color contrasted with the ground, while an occasional slant-eyed, rhythmical figure in robes is delicately limned in black. This design would be equally appropriate for an eighteenth century room or the smartest modern apartment.

The same can be said of a Chinese Chippendale theme made up of sinuous scrolls but animated by a whimsical monkey playing a violin. Quaint figures emulating pottery, in which are shepherds and shepherdesses and grazing animals, are composed into charming pattern particularly suitable for seventeenth century oak or walnut rooms and for all provincial styles.

Game rooms are offered wall coverings decorated with pictures of the festive implements of play. Dining rooms may adorn themselves with papers portraying recondite pieces of porcelain or plebeian colorful vegetables. Or the walls may appear like orchards, laden with fruits and bright with birds, or like fields of standing corn, wind-swayed. Whatever motifs are employed, the composition is unfailingly good and the colors smart, so unusual and even bizarre conceptions are made extremely pleasing. Good art prevails.

Although we may be enthralled by the drama, whimsy and humor which have invaded wallpaper design, we must not forget that flowers still bloom, that vines and tendrils still climb and curvet as of old on charming papers that are almost as refreshing as the gardens from which they derive their inspiration. Peonies, hydrangeas, larkspur, carnations, tulips, roses—here they are singing their hearts out.

Even these old-fashioned papers have gained a certain strength, without losing one whit of their grace. They are more expressive than they used to be, of the architectural character of walls, for the sprays grow up in perpendicular columns which convey the feeling of a wall as a support to the ceiling. Indeed, all the new papers seem more aware of architecture and functionalism than formerly.

The themes which have been favorites since wallpapers were first used still claim the volume sales. Styled anew to suit the interiors of today, tinted with the hues, not of the rainbow, but of fashion's color cards, they have at once the sentiment of old lavender and the vivacity of modern life.

Nursery Papers

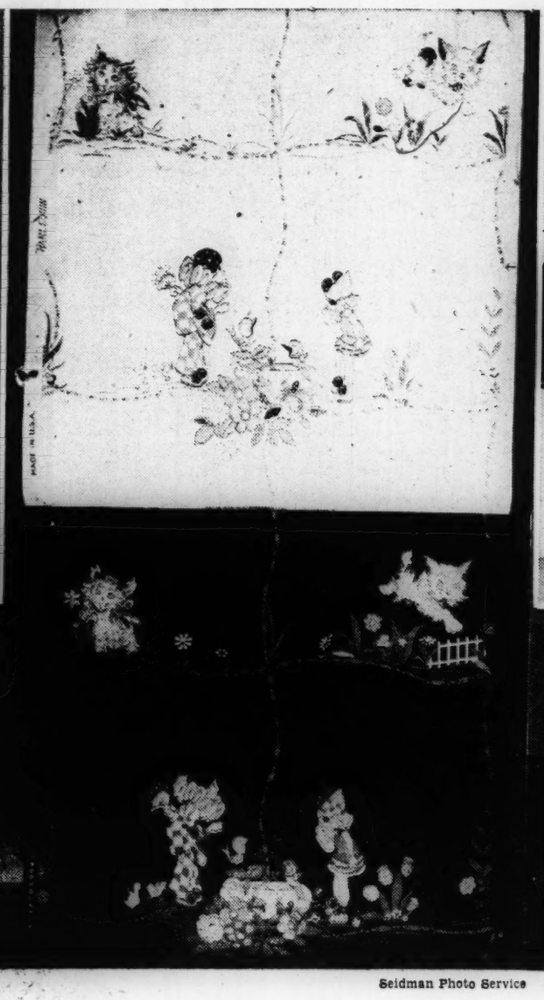
Because this is so, the number of feature papers issued every season is limited. These constitute a prestige group, not a popular line. This was explained to me as I searched for nursery papers with which to illustrate this article. There are many fewer children than adults, I was reminded, and among the families which have children only a few use special papers for their playrooms. Therefore, a manufacturer who issues two nursery papers a season has gone as far as wisdom warrants.

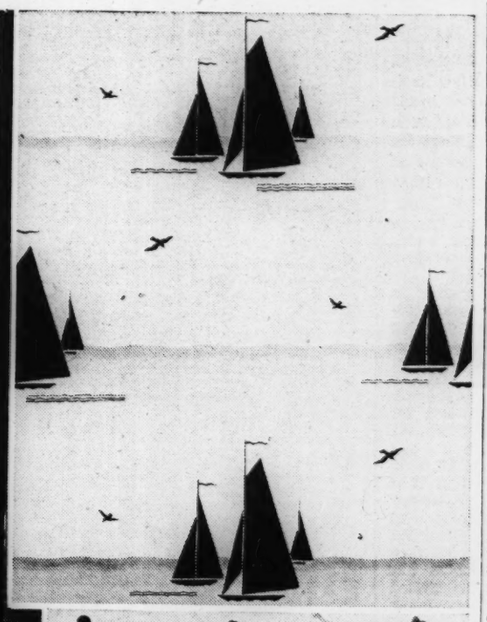
Nevertheless, I feel that certain radically new ideas are noticeable in the styling of children's papers and that these are sufficiently significant to be reviewed. In some of them can be seen distinctly the influence of the cartoon and the comic strip. Among our illustrations, "Flying Geese" is noticeable as from a group of designs made by children for children.

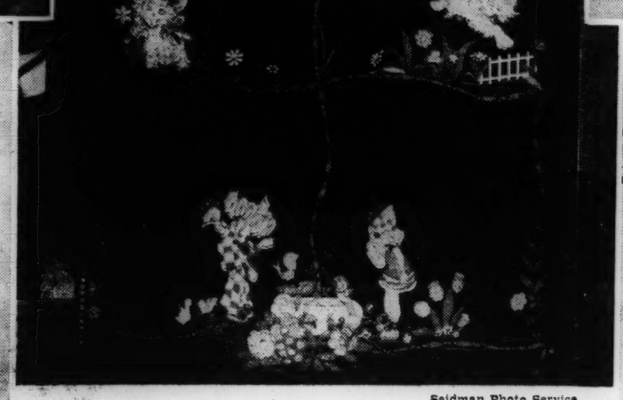
These drawings were solicited by Mr. Charles Morris, who is not connected with the wallpaper industry, but is an editor and publicist interested in finding out what children would like if they could get it. Drawings came in to the number of about 4000, crudely executed, of course, for they had no connection with school. Those that had "sparks," Mr. Morris had redrawn by competent artists and this collection was shown in its own booth at the exposition. It has interested manufacturers to such an extent that production in commercial lines is contemplated.

One guesses that boys were the creators of most of these cartoons. Girls (and certainly parents!) are likely to prefer such a pattern as was shown by the Imperial Wall Paper Company and is illustrated. In it laughing sun and crowing cock welcome a day full of the emblems of adventure. This firm has a nice line of washable children's papers, in which tots ride on clouds, stars, sun and moon, or follow parades, or gallop to the Never-Never-Land on hobbyhorses.

The world beyond the wall, the thought behind the fact, are entrancing to children and valuable to adults.







Seidman Photo Service

At the Wallpaper Exposition held the last four days of July at the Waldorf-Astoria, many patterns designed especially for children's rooms were shown. Some were broadly comic, others humorous, a few entertaining, and more were delightfully artistic. The reader may place these five examples according to his taste.

Pointing to Simpler Tastes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

CENTERPIECES in Victorian style are replacing expensive hothouse flowers. Chicken pie and baked crabmeat come to the dinner table in the very pots in which they are cooked. In all kinds of ways, housekeeping is being simplified and made less costly.

Plenty of proof that decoration is being bent to the needs of the times may be found in the stocks of the wholesale houses in New York City which will supply shops all over the country. And the shelves of the big distributing centers these days resemble the corner groceries of the 'eighties in the pattern, shapes and types of their wares.

In his Peasant Village, Mitteldorfer Straus is showing glass epergnes with little swinging baskets together with fascinating artificial fruit to fill them—plump strawberries, deep blue plums, tangerines, and pomegranates. The same types may be bought in sprays and laid flat on the table, or apples and pears, for instance, to spill out of a cornucopia. The four-tiered oyster dishes of the French peasants make their appearance as centerpieces to hold candy and nuts. There are metal ships painted white which can be piled with white glass fruit. Or, tiny white fences may be arranged in any kind of zigzag pattern in the middle and at the corners of the table, fences which contain only a few sprays of flowers and fairly call out for buttercups, daisies or the cornflowers which may be picked freely in the fields.

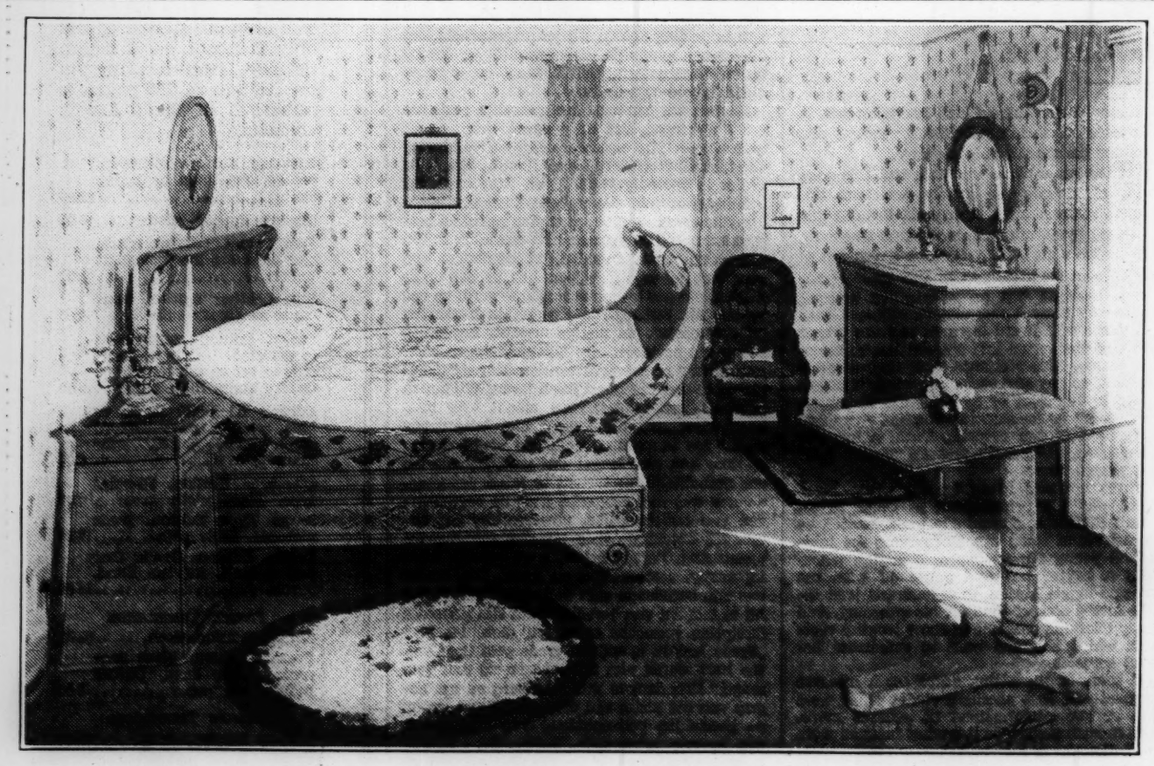
There are little red crab dishes and dull white clam bakers with strands of seaweed painted at the edges, in which to bake and serve fish. There are little chickens to hold eggs or chicken a la king and peasant pottery in every size and shape for the family casserole or the sizzling hot meat.

The dishes reflect the same simplicity and cottage habits—plates with French boxing scenes or ships, plates in the dewdrop pattern of the pressed glass period, tumblers stamped with daisies in white and gold, or tumblers with flower and feather patterns etched in plain white. Whole sets of dishes come with blue anchors, handmade in the French midi for American seaside cottages. This will be a plaid year and dishes and glasses will be adorned with great splotches of color. Or, there are more elegant dishes, square glass plates with silver luster bands around the edges and silvered fruit sprays on the bottom through which the cloth shines.

Old Belgian churches have provided the original suggestions for the candlesticks, swinging lanterns in brass with the candles enclosed in glass tubes, which come with long sticks to be stuck into the ground or placed against a wall. Others with twisted brass bases are for the table, the tubular shades bound in brass and with tiny brass crowns at the top. Such dishes spell a rest for the elaborate damask linen which must be ironed and ironed and ironed, or for the lace cloths which require such careful laundering. Instead there is oilcloth in old Basque colors and fish nets along the edge of which bob Spanish corks.

Nor does this simplified decoration stop with the table, for there are white and gold old-mold vases for the mantel; white bricks to hold flowers on the windowsills; barrels to fill with ivy and hang from pegs; blown-glass banjo bottles, garlanded with colored beads and tied with ribbons in Tyrolean style, in which a single flower may be placed against the window. Clear glass or frosted crystal horses hold a few flowers, brass animals may be placed on the garden faucet. Metal tables shaped like ships or ducks or a mete flat leaf, from which one serves lemonade or hot drinks on porches or in gardens.

Curtain tie-backs come in brass shaped like the American eagles of colonial days or the stars which featured the French empire. And they may be had also in glass, shaped like flowers.



From a Parisian Bedroom of the Second Empire

Santa Monica, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG interior decorators we occasionally hear the "Second Empire" mentioned as a particular sort of furniture style. It is rarely, however, that we learn of French examples which are soundly authenticated as belonging to those decades, and which have associations with Americans.

A chamber set which comes in such a class is shown above, and is made of satinwood with rosewood inlay making the designs which are conspicuous in the picture here. This is part of the furnishings of Mr. Nathaniel Berry's bachelor one-time apartment in Paris. He was a silk exporter there and was popular socially, in the city and at the Court of Napoleon III. After he married Miss Catharine Van Rennselear of Albany, New York, they went to Paris to reside and Mr. Berry sent this furniture to his mother who lived then in Sharon, Connecticut. It remained the property of their descendents until it was purchased by California people about three years ago.

The workmanship on these different pieces is very fine, as might be expected from the quality of the woods used. The writing table is of much interest as it may be placed close to the bedside, the overhang providing suitable space for serving a breakfast in bed.

This is a reminder of the brilliant last Imperial phase of French history, as Louis Napoleon, nephew of the first Napoleon was elected President in 1848, was made Emperor four years later, and was deposed in 1870.

'Dont's' for the Home Builder

TEN 1936 "don'ts" for the family which is building a home, to save them from pitfalls which reduce the rating of the house with the mortgagee, are issued by the Society of Residential Appraisers. The decalogue deals with common mistakes which account for many new houses being given a lower loan valuation than the builder feels to be justified, or for their being turned down by the conservative lender of mortgage money.

1. Don't build too pretentious a house on a cheap lot or vice versa. The ratio of house to land value should tend toward not less than 3 to 1 and not more than 7 to 8 to 1, in order to qualify before the appraiser, and before the mortgagee who depends upon the appraiser's conclusions. The society indicates that errors in one of these directions are common in boom periods of building and subdivision activity.

2. Don't put a squatty, low house on a low piece of ground, or a tall, thin house on the crest of a hill. In this connection it is suggested that where plans for the house have been drawn up by an architect for a site different from the one for which they are now being used, extreme care should be taken that they fit the new location. The same warning applies to "canned" architectural plans—see that they suit the topography of the land.

3. Don't put a large house on a small lot, nor set the house close to the street when you have a deep lot. Among the joys of home ownership are plenty of air, open space, some ground for children and for the indulgence of the owner's taste in landscaping and gardening. When the house takes up practically all of the lot, this great advantage of home ownership is lost at the outset.

4. Don't build a garage detached from the house and by all means provide an entrance to the attached garage from the inside of the house, if building regulations permit. Make the garage large enough to house two cars.

5. Plan the interior first and then let the exterior fit the inside plan. Otherwise you may get a poorly laid-out house, an uneconomic use of the space, with perhaps a small living room and an oversized dining room, which is at an inconvenient distance from the kitchen, too many bedrooms with only one bathroom and similar detractions from the desirability of the house for an average family.

6. Don't put cheap or out-of-date products and equipment in a house that is otherwise well built and modern. An example of this mistake is the placing of a bathtub with the old-fashioned leg base, in a modern house. It is possible to save $100 on the plumbing and deprive yourself of $500 in value in the finished home.

7. Don't have non-matching exteriors and interiors, as to quality of materials. It costs far more to repair inconsistencies of this kind after they have been built into the house than to avoid them in the beginning.

8. Provide a convenient space in the kitchen for the installation of a mechanical refrigerator, and avoid installation of antiquated heating systems without automatic control.

9. Have windows, doors, and radiators so placed that the normal amount and type of furniture can be arranged tastefully and easily in the rooms. Watch the location of the light plugs so that most modern electric equipment can be easily used.

10. Allow for closet space on the first floor and for ample closet space in connection with the bedrooms. Closet space is one of the distinct advantages which the single-family home can usually show, over the apartment dwelling. Much sales value in the house is lost if such provision is neglected.

"The value of a house, from the appraiser's and the mortgagee's standpoint is greatly influenced by the price it can command in the market," says H. O. Walther, vice-president of the society. "Therefore, in order to get the best rating with these agencies, a newly built house should be such as to appeal to the tastes and conveniences of the largest possible number of people. These 'don'ts' gathered by the society attempt to give the 1936 homebuilder a view of what suits the largest number of people in the matter of a home."

Collectors' Club Brochures

THE soundly constructive work that different collectors' clubs are doing in their several fields has an indicator in brochures which were issued early in the year by the groups concerned with lighting appliances and with American glass. Both of these were gotten out following exhibitions, and serve to inform members who could not attend as well as to give those who did so records of items and designations.

The pamphlet of the Early American Glass Club applies to its fourth exhibition, held in the Gloucester City Hall in August of last year. Written by Lura Woodside Watkins, author of the book, "Cambridge Glass," the 30 cases of specimens loaned for the five-day occasion are commented on in detail, and with broad and precise knowledge. Collateral information is generous and is supplemented by over 20 rotogravure plates of cases, small groups and single items.

So many makers are mentioned, and so many places where glass was made between 1750 and 1880, that no one who has read the pages can have the impression that "Sandwich" and "Stiegel" and "Jersey" are all the names that stand for important American glass. Many plants were located in Ohio, some in Tennessee and more or less in every state to the east, including the two Virginias. Some of these produced high-grade ware, as is shown by the examples noticed in the comments by Mrs. Watkins.

All this makes the booklet of value to all glass collectors, and perhaps particularly so to those remote, who are eager to associate, by reading if not in person, with those who are best informed. The price is $1.00 to members of the National Early American Glass Club; $1.50 to others. It is sold by C. H. Watkins, 112 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

This year the club's five-day meeting and exhibition will be held at Newport, Rhode Island, August 10 to 14, at the De La Salle Academy. The locality chosen offers abundant outside attractions, scenic and historic, the latter being much to the fore in this tercentenary of the first settlement of the colony.

Following its exhibition of early lighting devices held in the Fine Arts Gallery of the Boston Public Library in September and October of last year, the Rushlight Club issued an illustrated catalogue picturing every portion of the exhibit and naming each item. The pages are 8½ inches by 11 inches, the text is in typewriter type and the whole appears to be produced in rotogravure, a process that results in excellent full-page illustrations.

Though "Rushlight" might imply that members' interest was restricted to extremely early types of devices, they are in fact collectors of all types, including those burning kerosene. The varieties of shapes brought out for the purpose of using camphene, lard- and whale-oils, were almost countless, so it is no wonder that some 700 specimens of all kinds were brought together for this exhibition. The brochure is sold to members for $1.00 and to others for $1.25, by the chairman of the exhibition committee, Mr. Frank H. Dillaby, 148 Claflin Street, Belmont, Mass.

C. G. B.

Before You Buy In the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Mansfield, Mass.

"YOU really ought," said the Lady (and a wee bit sharply, we thought) "to write an article about it. You wouldn't need to use your imagination at all!"

For the School-Teacher-Who-Always-Wanted-a-Farm has one. And it really does seem as though one who has gone through what we have should do something about it—something to help one's fellow man, who is contemplating buying country property.

To mix sense with nonsense, there are a number of vital points one should consider before signing the papers which mean a dream has come true. It is taken for granted that one has bought gallons of "gas" and scoured miles of countryside. One contacts many real estate agents (realtor is a city word) and received bushels of catalogues. One reads descriptions that answer dreams only to find the dream shattered upon examination of the "old colonial house nestling under an ancient elm, with a singing brook at the rear of the garden."

Rule Number One

The first rule is:

Don't buy so old a place that it will cost a fortune to repair it.

Minor repairs can be made by a handy man or woman. But it costs real money to put in new sills, or put on a new roof. If the floors sag in spots and seem to rise in others, it is an indication of danger. Of course, if you are planning a sea voyage, such floors may offer a good practice arena.

The water supply is important.

Find out if the well or spring "went dry" during the drought of 1934. If the water is piped by gravity from a spring, find out how long the piping has been in use. Ask how long since the well pump was installed.

If you plan to use the place during the week-ends of spring and fall you want to be on or very near a paved road. If the family motor is sitting snugly in deep mud, it is very difficult to enjoy the beauties of nature. Not impossible at all, but difficult.

Consider the Arrangement

Be sure to get enough land.

It's better to keep on looking than to buy that place you're thinking about, which has too little area. A few acres of woodland is a grand asset to a country home, if one loves trees and would like to cut some wood for his own fireplace. And mowing fields or rocky pastures are joyful possessions, though yielding no cash.

It is helpful to talk to one's possible neighbors.

So learn the type of people among whom you may live, and you can find out a great deal about the place you are considering. Some city people have the idea that country dwellers are inarticulate and suspicious. Nothing could be further from the truth.

And finally, when you do realize that dream, fit into the life of the community.

Be friendly and you will make many worth-while new friends.

Stucco Needs Color

THE stucco houses so popular in California and Florida seem to call for brighter tones than the more sedate type of house. Soft pink, as well as the deep rose tones, are effective. So are creamy tans and some shades of blue and green. White is also good and can be used with a bright blue trim and a red or brown roof.

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Parents — Teachers Students

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Papua

Dear Editor:

I have read for many years the Parents' column in the Monitor, but have never felt that I could contribute anything of service to another parent, although I have reaped much benefit myself. I have one daughter aged 13. Her father passed on seven years ago, so I was left to do the best I could at rearing the child alone.

I was in New South Wales when my husband passed on and we had a coconut plantation in Papua run by a manager. This manager gave the job up and I had to go to Papua to run the plantation. It was located on an island. My nearest white neighbor was a man 30 miles away by water; and Daru, our port of entry, 30 miles the other way. I might not see a white face for a month or six weeks. I knew the natives and liked them and didn't feel at all afraid of managing.

I got a correspondence course from Queensland for my little girl and taught her myself until I could send her to school at 12 years of age, to Queensland, to the State School there. I moved to another place in the meantime where I had white companions, but I had been 5½ years with my child alone. She grew up with a knowledge of wild life, swam with alligators, stood on snakes, killed alligators with sticks native fashion; but she has taken her place in civilization when necessary, and you would never know she had been reared in the wilds except for her knowledge of native languages and the friendly way she will stop in the street and shake hands with any Papuan that has worked at her old home. She took the prize in a school of 50 scholars for speaking the purest English in the school. I speak Yorkshire English when I remember.

I am writing this in case any mother despairs of rearing and teaching her child in the wilds. She can do so if she cares to, and neither will suffer. My little girl is away from me at present at the State School, on Thursday Island, 150 miles from here by water, and is making good. She was leading in reading. As the Kiwai reading and English were so different, I had to send her out of the country to learn a purer English.

Hoping this will help some other mother.

(Mrs.) J. C.

* * *

Western Australia

Dear Editor:

It is many years since I sent a contribution to the Parent Column. I was interested in two letters in the Monitor of April 18, from Mrs. E. H. D., Vermont, and Mrs. J. E. H., of Ohio, respectively. Each of these ladies has two sons and expressed very helpful ideas in their upbringing. I also have the interesting problem of training two small boys, now aged 8 and 5½.

As for interest in the Monitor, the boys simply rush me at nights for the latest Snubs, Waddles, or Tubby and Buddy cartoon. They enjoy short stories I read them, such as the adventures of Percy Pig and Edward Elephant, Mr. Scroggins, or Emmaline and Susabet. Having this early interest I am hopeful they will keep it up as they grow older. I myself take a lively interest in our loved daily and would not miss it.

My wife and I certainly share Mrs. J. E. H.'s problem of getting the boys to come promptly when they are called. It would hardly be kind to neglect this parental duty as the boys would only have to suffer for it later on.

I should like to record a little incident that showed up the elder boy's way of reasoning. He was receiving threepence a week, but one day was told that he need not expect threepence the following week unless he was "good." An hour later this threat was repeated when son showed signs of misbehaviour, whereupon he declared, "Why, Daddy, I wasn't trying. I though I'd already lost the threepence when I misbehaved at breakfast time!" This revealed the fact that his effort at "being good" was only for the purpose of earning threepence, so I set about trying to show him that to be good in very truth earns far more than threepence.

Aren't the "Daddies" that write to the column a bit conspicuous by their absence?

(Mr.) C. H.

This Trailer of Fellowcrafters, Inc., Spreads Interest in Arts and Crafts

A Craft-Teaching Shop With an Ideal

Fellowcrafters Guild of Boston Holds to Purpose of Service and Quality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A NEW book reaches our desk—a manual on braiding and knotting, by Constantine A. Belash. It is another of those compact, inexpensive, thoroughly comprehensible little volumes for the beginner which the Fellowcrafters' Guild puts out. It is a reminder of the important part Fellowcrafters, Inc., has played in the American program of adult education.

Now that state aid is being given all over the country to projects designed to preserve and develop native handicrafts, as well as furnish a permanent means of self-support, it is interesting to review the progress of this educational venture in Massachusetts, where state interest has only recently been expressed in a practical way. The organization, which, from its start, has been affiliated with Boston University, owes its success very largely to its executive and co-founder, Mr. Belash, a Russian who realized long before he came to the United States the constructive effect of making useful and beautiful objects by hand.

After serving three years with the imperial army in the World War, in part of which period he was a prisoner in Germany, and two additional years with the White Army, he found himself, after the defeat of the latter, a refugee among fellow officers and hundreds of escaped men in Constantinople (now Istanbul).

Permanent Form of Relief

An encounter with a member of an American relief department set him to work to evolve a scheme for permanent rehabilitation of the refugees. The American told him his organization had money to spend on them. What was the best thing to do? They were beginning with the usual methods of temporary relief—soup and overcoats—and some of the men sold the overcoats to buy more food than they were getting. Others took the very little money given them for food and bought vodka to drown their troubles for a while. It was the wrong thing to do, said Mr. Belash, to use the money that way. He suggested other means, and was forthwith established in a house, on a very slender budget, where he built up a novel kind of school.

Besides several hundred adult men and women, who, through his guidance, were taught various rapidly learned crafts, he brought in from the streets and vice dens about 70 little vagabonds in their teens who were fast becoming pickpockets and criminals. These young boys had joined the White Army and in one sense developed into men. In the school which Mr. Belash formed, they became boys again, were converted to certain ideals, and entered whole-heartedly into the adventure of earning an honest living. Meals were skillfully provided for a few cents a day, so that although a craftsman might earn only a daily stipend of about 20 cents, he could pay for his lodging and board. About 900 men and boys were taught to be self-supporting and have been ever since. Publicity which the school received in Le Matin, a French newspaper, resulted in the adoption into French tradesmen's and farmers' families of many of these boys, who thus helped to replace the Frenchmen killed in the war.

Mr. Belash assisted a great many craftsmen-refugees to emigrate to the United States. Their names are not to be found on welfare rolls. Their crafts, learned quickly to meet the demands of friendly Turks who were their patrons in Istanbul, were developed as the years went by. Enough money was realized to put many of the men through American colleges. One of them is now vice-president of an important New England bank.

Golden-Rule Government

The originator of this widespread crafts movement was co-founder about five years ago in the organization now known as Fellowcrafters, in which he is now in partnership with Augustus L. Putnam. Any kind of craft instruction can be obtained there, as well as the most up-to-date and economical of materials and equipment. The "Golden Rule" governs. Employees are paid a living wage. Only good materials are recommended, the idea of quality permeating everything connected with the work. Even children, it is averred, should be permitted only sound materials and well-designed projects, in order to obtain the finest educational value.

Fellowcrafters definitely prohibit gimcracks and mere "dust catchers." In their new catalogue they state, "It is unfortunate indeed that many projects of inferior design, which defeat the whole purpose of craft education, have found their way into the market. A poorly-planned craft program, instead of developing accuracy, imagination, dexterity of hand, inventiveness, and good taste, leads to directly opposite results, among which the forming of a habit of sloppiness is perhaps the most deplorable."

Just a few weeks ago, before the war veterans received their advanced bonus, one copper craftsman arrived in Boston, having wandered all the way from the Pacific coast. Penniless, he applied to the Fellowcrafters' organization for aid, was lent the sum of $25 and materials, against his expected payment of bonus, set himself up in business making copper bowls and so forth, gaining the attention of persons of discriminating taste, quickly arrived at a profitable stage of industry, and now conducts a coppersmith's shop in the city.

Crocheted belts of cord proved the crafts medium for a man who is a cripple and went into the Fellowcrafters' store in search of guidance. An assistant taught him to make a belt which costs him about 22 cents for materials, and which he now sells in large numbers to department stores. They retail for about $2 each. He is making a living and enjoying it. Without the crafts work he would be on relief. Always the quality in materials, design and workmanship is stressed.

Camp-Craft Programs

Camp programs are a specialty of the concern. They plan crafts work for the Civilian Conservation Corps campers and for many boys' and girls' camps too. One director, who ordered what Mr. Belash considered inferior materials and designs, was astonished when he expressed himself as unwilling to sell them to her, although he had them in stock. She left the premises in anger, only to return later and ask him to make suggestions. She spent the money she had originally planned on spending, and, at the end of the camp season, informed him that the parents of the children in her camp had commented on the fine examples of work which had been taken home. The next year she doubled her order.

It has been that way from the start, with business doubling every year. Teachers called in from near-by studios to teach leather or metal or weaving or knitting or woodwork, or other crafts, are never charged commission. Individuals come to Boston from states as distant as California to learn some craft at the Fellowcrafters Guild, then go back to teach it in schools or settlement houses or hospitals or camps. The latest educational means of the organization is a traveling instructor, who goes from town to town with an automobile trailer containing exhibits. He is dropped from the car, for a day or two, at some town center, or C. C. C. camp, where instruction is requested, gives lessons and is picked up later by the trailer car.

Several Harvard University instructors are on the advisory board, of which Dr. Henry H. Meyer, Dean of Boston University School of Social Service, is also a member. The main purpose is educational. Thousands of destitute persons have found in Fellowcrafters a method of earning a living, at the same time producing something worth-while. Many have discovered there additional income, and many others have mounted a hobby-horse which has carried them into new and enjoyable fields of creative activity.

PEARL STRACHAN

Inside the Trailer Are Beautiful Examples of Their Work

Laughter Wins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"OH, I like your mother," said a little visitor to her friend, "because she is so jolly."

"Your parents are full of fun," said one boy to his schoolmate. "It is hard for me to meet strangers, but I get laughing and forget myself in your house."

"When I marry," said a ten-year-old boy to his mother, "I shall pick out a girl who laughs a lot as you do."

An adult hearing remarks like these might well reflect on the unnecessary degree of seriousness maintained by the average parent. Is it possible that parents do not laugh enough? Or is their laughter confined to affairs of which the children have no knowledge? Does not Dad have a hearty laugh with Junior over the escapades of a kitten or the unaccountable diversions of a playful breeze? Surely mother sees the hundred and one funny little incidents that keep the children permeated with the joy of living.

A child who can trust in his parents' laughter is one who is secure in his background, because he knows that the power of a father's laugh, the strength of a mother's smile, will make mountains dissolve into molehills and shadows become merely tricks of the sun. And security leads to confidence and courage, initiative and vision.

There are times when a troublesome situation in dealing with children may be cleared speedily by a wholesome, understanding sense of humor. If undecided whether to smile or frown, let a smile win and pave the way for kindly instruction. When children are distressed, uncertain as to their course, or quarrelsome, a wise mother or teacher will lead the way to laughter. So much trouble may be avoided and many unnecessary complications in child training be handled efficiently if adult decisions are seasoned liberally with humor. If justice should be tempered with mercy, then surely parental guidance may be lightened and sweetened with laughter. A "jolly" mother, a father full of good-nature, the home where laughter echoes through the hours to liven work and play, is an important part of a proper environment for a little child.

Teaching Typing by New Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IMPROVED methods of teaching typewriting designed to save many hours of study and practice have been announced by Prof. William R. Odell of Teachers College, Columbia University. A survey covering eight years' experimental study and research reveals that more efficient, more accurate and faster typists can be developed in much shorter time through the use of the new techniques, according to Professor Odell.

"We have found," he reports, "that instead of learning isolated units, letters or words, the beginner should be taught to write meaningful phrases and sentences from the very first day. Learning to typewrite consists of learning automatic movement patterns for a large number of words. Meaningless letter combinations or monotonous practice units are avoided in the progressive method."

The high school graduate who is planning to enter college and who cannot operate a typewriter is not adequately prepared for college work, Professor Odell maintains.

Citing other differences between the technique evolved at Teachers College and the traditional method, he pointed out that heretofore the teaching of beginning typewriting has been dominated by the belief that the student must learn the positions of all the letters on the keyboard in the shortest possible time. The student is forced to memorize the letter distribution of the keyboard, learning all letters in terms of relative position to the eight guide keys.

"Before the student can become expert, therefore, he must unlearn his inexpert method of writing the letter combination 'at' and change to the direct reach used on the higher writing level. At the present time most students are not helped in making this transition. Teachers in general do not appreciate that such a transition is necessary and therefore do not assist their students by special exercises or by discussion.

"Students should not have to substitute direct reaches for indirect ones. Careful laboratory experiments have shown that it is not necessary for students ever to learn the indirect reaches for nonadjacent letter combinations. Actually, to do so interferes with proper mastery of writing movements as performed on the expert level."

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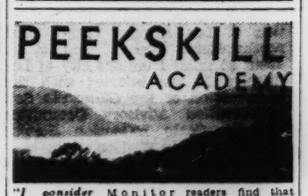
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Commerce and Finance

New Japanese Law Limits Auto Sales By U. S. Concerns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The bill, drafted in the summer of 1935 for the purpose of checking the expansion of foreign motorcar manufacturers in Japan, has now acquired the force of law through the affirmative action of the last session of the Diet.

Two American companies, Ford and General Motors, which operate factories in Japan, are mainly affected by the provision that no company in which the majority of the stock is not owned by Japanese may enlarge its scale of operations beyond that existing on Aug. 9, 1935, when the decree was promulgated.

Demands Unacceptable

From the beginning, the Ford Company adhered to its general policy of refusing to turn over any of its plants to foreign control. General Motors, on the contrary, for a time negotiated with the Japanese Nissan Automobile Company, which proposed a buy a part interest in General Motors' Osaka plant.

At one time these negotiations seemed very near success, but they finally broke down on two points. The Nissan Company insisted that it should have the right, after acquiring a controlling interest in the plant, to sell automobiles throughout the world, instead of limiting sales, as previously, to the Japan-Manchoukuo market. Moreover, it refused to guarantee any minimum royalty or profits to General Motors.

There have been cases when foreign companies, after selling out to Japanese competitors, found that subsequent earnings were decidedly lean. So the deal fell through and Ford and General Motors, which have manufactured 96 per cent of the cars now in use in Japan, will henceforward be unable to expand operations beyond the 1935 level.

The purpose of the new law is to stimulate Japanese home production, and is in line with such measures as the compulsory storage of six months' supply of oil and the proposed extraction of oil from coal on a large scale, both in Japan and in Manchoukuo. It is calculated to satisfy the desire, especially strong in military and naval circles, to see Japan as self-sufficient as possible in everything connected with national defense.

Backward in Motor Field

Japan is a relatively backward country in the motor field. There are about 135,000 motor vehicles in the island empire, of which about 48,000 are trucks. Fourteen thousand three hundred and eighty-nine automobiles and trucks were added in 1934 and 13,667 in 1935. The chief Japanese contribution to the motor world is the Datsun, a midget single-seated car. One thousand three hundred sixty-six of these tiny cars were turned out in 1934, 4000 in 1935. The Datsun is sold for 1500 or 1600 yen (about $450 to $480) and is consequently within the reach of many persons who cannot pay the 8000 yen which is the standard price for a Japanese automobile.

However, even the Datsun is a luxury for a country where 90 per cent of the population earn less than 100 yen ($30) a month. There has been an effort to encourage its use by giving it some tax exemption, but it is believed that a widespread sale will only be possible if the price can be cut approximately in half. Those motorcars which are in Japan receive very hard usage, because a large proportion of the cheaper types are taxicabs, which roam the streets day and night and endure an extraordinary amount of hard driving before they become so battered and decrepit as to be unsalable.

Construction Work In Canada Greater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Construction contracts awarded during June in Canada totaled $20,803,400, compared with $14,962,800 in May and $18,521,400 in June, 1935, according to MacLean Building Reports.

Ontario led the provinces for June with $8,951,000. The city of Toronto is ahead of Montreal thus far this year with a total of $10,767,100, as compared with $6,298,400 for the first six months of the year.

Total contracts awarded for the first six months of 1936 were $77,708,500 as compared with $75,594,500 for the corresponding period of 1935, an increase of 2.8 per cent.

Among the large contracts awarded during June were: Ear Falls, Ont. power development, $507,000; Toronto, administration building, $500,000; Ottawa, legation house and consul residence, $398,000; St. Catharines, Ont. gear and office building, $381,000; Port Colborne, factory addition, $350,000; Toronto, factory addition, $250,000; Sorel, P. Q., addition to elevator, $250,000; Winnipeg, Man., pumping station, $250,000.

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Record Sales Made By General Motors

By the Associated Press

New York

GENERAL MOTORS CORP. reported the greatest July and seven months sales of cars and trucks in its history. The aggregate disposed of to U. S. and Canadian dealers and shipped abroad last month was 204,693 cars, compared with 167,790 in July last year, and 217,931 in the previous month.

For the first seven months this year dealers' sales, U. S. and Canadian, and overseas shipments totaled 1,374,861 units, against 1,056,350 in the same period of 1935.

Sales to consumers in this country in July were 163,459 cars and trucks, against 108,645 in the same month last year and 189,756 for June, 1936.

Dealers in the United States bought from the corporation 177,436 units last month, while a year previous the total was 139,021 and in the preceding month 186,146.

Huge Trust Fund Still Intact After 25 Years' Payments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Payments from the income of a $5,000,000 trust fund established by Andrew Carnegie in 1911 have exceeded the original investment and have left the principal still intact, according to records of an accounting of trusteeship before the New York Supreme Court here.

Details in connection with management of the fund, provided for the benefit of Mr. Carnegie and his successors, were revealed in connection with a petition by Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter, Margaret Carnegie Miller, to change administration of the fund from the Home Trust Company to the Guaranty Trust Company.

The accounting showed that Mr. Carnegie gave the trustee $2,500,000 in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation bearing 5 per cent interest and $2,500,000 in 4 per cent bonds of the Pennsylvania Company. At the time, these securities had an actual value of $4,597,735, but, through sale and redemption of bonds, the principal of the trust fund was increased to $5,309,402.

Until Mr. Carnegie's passing on Aug. 11, 1917, the trustee paid over to him or for his account $1,862,000. Thereafter, distributions to Mrs. Carnegie amounted to $3,530,478, leaving a balance of cash and securities on hand of $5,280,149.

Reports of the trustee showed that the larger investments now held by the fund are in tax-exempt bonds.

July Steel Output 73 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The July production of steel ingots amounted to 3,922,731 gross tons, or 73 per cent more than in July, 1935, announces the American Iron and Steel Institute. June's production was 3,984,845 gross tons.

Last month's output was the largest for any July since 1929. The industry operated at 68.74 per cent of capacity, compared with 69.83 per cent in June, and 39.40 per cent in July, 1935.

For the first seven months of this year production totaled 25,249,066 gross tons, or 38 per cent more than last year's output of 18,310,478 gross tons. The output for the first seven months was almost equal to the 12 months' output of 1934, which was 25,599,118 gross tons.

The average daily production in July was 150,874 gross tons, which compares with 153,263 gross tons in June, and with 87,224 gross tons a day in July, 1935.

Higher Meat, Livestock Prices Forecast for '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Prospects of higher meat and livestock prices in 1937 than this year are indicated in the midsummer outlook report on livestock and meat issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Because of this year's drought meat supplies next year will be about as small as in 1935 following the widespread drought of 1934, the report said. For this reason and because of prospective improvement in consumer demand, the general level of both meat and livestock prices in 1937 is expected to be higher than for several years.

The report said that the reduction in supplies next year, following the serious drought the nation has been passing through, will be most marked in pork and the better grades of beef. The decrease in supplies will be the result of the feed shortage caused by unfavorable weather which now extends over the principal feed-grain producing regions.

Erosion Near Los Angeles Subject of Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A new erosion control demonstration area of approximately 25,000 acres has been established in Los Angeles and Orange Counties in Southern California, says the Federal Soil Conservation Service.

The new area, in the eastern section of Los Angeles County and northwestern Orange County, is about 25 miles from the city of Los Angeles. It was selected with the co-operation of the California Soil Conservation Advisory Committee and the State Extension Service and Experiment Station.

Land conditions in this area are representative of those existing in many of the subtropical fruit-growing districts of Southern California, where steep hills run into level valleys. Although the lower and more gentle slopes have been farmed for many years to citrus, walnuts, beans and grain, the intense cultivation of steep slopes has been quite recent.

Retail Business Well Maintained During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While there is no current relaxation of consumer interest in merchandise, there were fewer gains recorded for retail distribution over the previous week, according to Dun & Bradstreet. Unsettled weather was a restrictive influence and incomplete assortments of summer goods also was a handicap, as it was too warm to emphasize fall lines.

Attention, says the report, was centered largely on furniture, rugs, house furnishings, fur garments, and dry goods, but there was a sustained demand for electrical appliances, radios, hardware, jewelry, and silverware. Grocery sales moved strongly upward, especially canned goods and packaged foods. Bonus money spending was evident in the accelerated movement of luggage and traveling accessories.

Sales Well Maintained

"Allowing for the further recession in some of the drought-affected districts, retail sales continued about even with the total of the week preceding," says the report. "The margin of gain over a year ago was narrowed somewhat, as the estimated volume of retail sales for the country, as a whole, ranged from 12 to 18 per cent more than for the corresponding 1935 week.

"Larger employment and pay rolls held volume for the New England States to the previous level at 15 to 20 per cent above last year's. With industrial operations at some centers the highest since 1930, sales for the East were higher by 15 to 25 per cent.

"Cooler weather and showers brought little relief to the farm-belt's withering crops," the survey continues, "but retail sales in the Middle West were 10 to 23 per cent ahead of the 1935 total. As buying was curtailed further in the wheat-growing areas, the gain for the Northwest over a year ago was reduced to 8 to 12 per cent.

"Higher prices for cotton and other farm products helped to lift the increase for the South to 20 to 25 per cent. Sustained gains in the Southwest held the average at 25 to 30 per cent. The largest tourist traffic in years and the enlarged crop yields kept the volume for the Pacific coast unchanged at 15 to 18 per cent.

Wholesale Buying Active

"In spite of the six-year peak recorded for orders during the two weeks preceding, the expansion of buying in wholesale markets was extended. Trade shows, special exhibits, and Market Week events buoyed the volume close to the 1929 figures at many centers, where the number of visitors nearly was double the comparative 1935 registrations.

"While the volume of business placed in some lines was heavier by 50 per cent than last fall, transactions for the week were estimated at 25 to 30 per cent larger than for the comparative period a year ago. As in the retail division, wholesalers noted the waning importance of the price factor in sales decisions," the report concludes.

Reserve Balances Show Small Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—A slight falling off in member bank reserve balances during the week ending Aug. 5 was reported by Federal Reserve member banks, which announced that a decrease of $11,000,000 brought the total down to $6,005,000,000.

The figure was about $3,050,000,000 in excess of legal requirements, the report said.

A $40,000,000 increase in the amount of money in circulation and a $23,000,000 rise in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts was reported.

An orderly inflow of gold raised the monetary gold stock by $8,000,000, bringing the total American stocks to $10,650,000,000.

The condition statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Aug. 5 was $2,470,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of $6,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

SEC Publishes More Data on Big Salaries

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission threw open for public inspection reports disclosing compensation paid a group of corporate executives last year.

The information had been filed with the request that it be kept confidential, but the commission denied the applications.

Largest compensation in the group was reported for Frank Phillips, president and director of Phillips Petroleum Company of Wilmington, Del., who received $92,316.66. John H. Kane and William N. Davis, vice-presidents and directors of the same company, received $38,250 and $29,000, respectively.

William C. Dickerman, president of the American Locomotive Company of New York, received $55,418, Joseph Davis, executive vice-president, $29,197, and Duncan W. Fraser, vice-president, $24,497.

As president of the Intertype Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y., N. D. Becker received $45,000; Harvey W. Harper, president of Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., of Newark, N. J., received $38,400; Blaine E. Smith, president of Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corporation of New York, $35,240; D. Emil Klein, president of D. Emil Klein Company of New York, $30,780; Eugene B. Clark, president of Clark Equipment Company of Buchanan, Mich., $29,562, and Harold E. Webster, president of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., $12,000.

Business in the U. S. Mounts 75 P. C. From Depression Low

(Continued from Page 1)

four months of 1936 ran about 10½ per cent above the like 1935 period.

Retail Trade—For the first half of this year retail sales were the best since 1930. Sales are currently running 10 to 20 per cent above 1935.

Rural Sales—Retail sales in rural districts were 11 per cent higher during the first six months of 1936 than they were in the like period of 1935.

Department Store Sales—At the present time department store sales are running 15 to 20 per cent above sales last year.

Textiles—The cotton goods division of the textile industry is making rapid strides. The woolen industry, while giving indications of having reached its peak, is still maintaining a high rate of activity.

Railroad Income—The Class I railroads of the United States in the first six months of 1936 had a net railroad operating income of $238,243,934, or 22.3 per cent more than that of $194,776,454 in the first half of 1935.

Farm Income—For the first six months of 1936 farmers' cash income aggregated $3,291,000,000, an increase of $335,000,000 over the like period last year.

Farm Wages—The highest pay in five years is going to farm hands in New England, middle Atlantic, east north central and Pacific states.

Telephones—For the first July since 1929, the entire Bell Telephone System had a net gain in stations —28,600—the largest increase during a July since 1923. There was a loss of 22,900 stations in July, 1935.

Life Insurance—June sales recorded a monthly high for the year. Compared with June, 1935, the net gain was 109 per cent.

Coal Output—Bituminous production in a recent week was estimated at 6,846,000 tons and compares with 4,582,000 for the like week in 1935.

Shoe Output—Production of shoes increased 1.2 per cent in the first half of 1936, over the like period of 1935, from 187,723,245 to 189,934,517 pairs.

Copper Sales—During July, the heaviest that have ever been reported for that period, totaling about 344,000,000 pounds.

Homewares Sales—More than 10,400 buyers, all buying housewares, provided the New York wholesale markets in the last week in July with the largest volume of business ever written in a single week.

Holiday Trade—Summer resorts, railroad and steamship bookings indicate people have money and are willing to spend it. Reports are that vacation activity is the best in years.

Furniture—Sales jumped from 15 to 50 per cent over the 1935 figures in the first six months of 1936.

Locomotives—Receipt of orders for seven locomotives with a value exceeding $800,000 has just been announced by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Jewelry—It is estimated that retail sales of jewelry in 1936 will be larger by 30 per cent than in 1935. This would bring the total to about $309,500,000 compared with $238,000,000 in 1935.

Refrigerators—Sales in the first six months of 1936 amounted to $107,019,161 compared with $77,353,148 in the like period of 1935.

Piano Output—In the first half of 1936, 37½ per cent more than in the like period last year. Business was the best in 15 years.

Rubber—June consumption of crude rubber increased 45 per cent over 1935 to the highest total in history.

Export Trade—United States export trade still far from full recovery, despite the fact that 1936 represents the fourth year of expansion since the low for the depression.

Imports—June imports were valued at $192,000,000, or $7,000,000 more than exports.

Individual Reports

Air Reduction Company net in the June quarter was equal to $1,902,244 and compares with $1,254,325 in the like period of 1935.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company net income for six months ended June 30, 1936, was $2,088,600 compared with $554,954 in the first six months of 1935.

American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation for the 12 months ended June 30, 1936, had a net profit of $4,375,118. This compares with a net of $3,504,352 in 1935.

Atlantic Refining Company net profit for first six months of 1936 was equal to $3,140,000. This compares with a net of $255,378 in the first six months of 1935.

Bethlehem Steel Corp., net for the June quarter was $3,431,391 and compares with $1,800,909 in the like period of 1935.

Caterpillar Tractor Company reports for six months a net profit of $4,481,091 compared with a net of $2,908,152 in the first half of 1935.

Chrysler Corporation reports a six months net of $29,473,736, the highest six months net the company ever earned and compares with $18,659,309 in the like period a year ago.

Corn Products Refining Company six months' net was equal to $5,353,935 compared with $3,881,564 in the like period of 1935.

General Motors Corporation net earnings of $88,108,372 for the June quarter is the highest net for the second quarter since 1929 and compares with a net of $52,219,467 in the like quarter last year.

General Electric Company earnings for the first half of 1936 were the highest since 1931. Profits available for dividends on the common stock was $16,592,324 compared with $11,541,429 in the first half of 1935.

Hudson Motor Car Company net profit for six months ended June 30 is equal to $2,144,805 and compares with a net of $560,987 in 1935.

Johns-Manville Corporation reports a June quarter net of $1,298,137 compared with $551,434 in the like period of 1935.

Louisville & Nashville railroad reports a surplus of $2,592,121 for the first five months of the year compared with $1,075,535 in the like period of 1935.

Montgomery Ward reports July and six months' sales in the largest volume in the company's history. For six months, sales, reported Aug. 8, amounted to $159,363,320, a gain of $26,074,281, or 19.5 per cent, over $133,289,039 in the preceding year.

National Biscuit Company net for the six months ended June 30 was equal to $6,004,742 and compares with $4,233,883 in the first six months of 1935.

National Dairy Products Corporation net for six months ended June 30 was equal to $5,928,096 and compares with $3,464,898 in the like period a year ago.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $4,104,514 compared with $3,718,847 in the like period a year ago.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company had a net profit of $8,784,481 for the year ended June 30, 1936. This compares with a net of $7,157,767 in 1935.

Packard Motor Car Company earnings rose to $3,520,128 for the first half of this year as against $290,460 for the like period of 1935.

Procter-Gamble Company net for the year ended June 30 was equal to $16,138,368 and compares with a net of $15,120,324 in the preceding year.

Sears, Roebuck & Company sales from Jan. 30 to July 16 were 22.1 per cent above the like period of a year ago.

Southern Pacific Lines operating revenue in June of $17,566,050 were 32.4 per cent above June of 1935.

United Air Lines, first-half operations, were the best for any such period in the company's history.

Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation reports a net of $7,936,660 in the second quarter of this year and compares with a net of $5,332,528 in the like period of 1935.

United Fruit Company profit for the six months ended June 30 is equal to $6,873,000 and compares with $4,550,000 in the first half of 1935.

U. S. Steel Corporation second quarter earnings were the best since 1930 and was equal to $12,862,423. In the like period last year the company reported a net loss of $762,493.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It seems almost too incredible to admit that British recovery is exhausted, that it has done all it can to relieve unemployment. Yet precisely that is being suggested more and more frequently in financial circles. It hasn't gone far as yet beyond a slight feeling of uneasiness; but is real, and growing.

Various reasons are advanced. One is that there is no more employment left to be relieved by recovery. By this apparently absurd statement is meant that none of the unemployment that still exists can be cured by the upswing of a trade cycle. The remaining unemployment is either normal to even the highest level of industrial activity, or else—and this applies to most of it—the direct result of depression in the export trades; and domestic recovery can do nothing to improve export trade. It is suggested that cyclical unemployment no longer exists in England; that the next stage in the trade cycle, rising costs of production, rising wags, rising prices, is imminent.

Reports of Rising Costs

The evidence along this line does not stop at estimates that cyclical unemployment is now negligible. There are constant reports of rising costs in particular industries, of the difficulty in obtaining various kinds of skilled labor (bricklayers, for example), of the effect upon both costs and wages of contractors working for the Government on airports and factories. The contractor often gets from the Government a percentage upon cost, doesn't mind about keeping costs low.

One of the reasons advanced by the steel industry for its recent rise in prices was higher costs of raw materials. Rumors are quietly circulating that the price of automobiles is to be higher for next year's models, partly because automobile manufacturers are putting up plants to build airplane bodies for the Government.

There are a number of reasons which might justify an expectation that recovery will reach its limits more rapidly than in previous recoveries, that the number of unemployed at the top of this recovery will be higher. Many of the innovations to which British recovery is attributed have in fact operated, whatever other virtues or faults they may have, to increase the rigidities of the economic system, make it far less adaptable.

Restraints Limit Expansion

The Jarrow steel works case, which I discussed a week ago, is to the point. Before the industry had consolidated itself under producers' control the increased demand for steel would have called forth increased supply through the introduction of the most efficient plant; now increased demand meets with the extension of inefficient plant, control of supplies, increase of prices. These restraints imposed upon the industry by its own code have limited the possibility of expansion, kept 70 per cent of the workers of Jarrow unemployed.

Similar restraints and controls are in effect in many other directions. In the name of economy, and to give the central government first slice of the borrowing market, local councils have been discouraged from converting their debts to lower interest rates, from borrowing new money; consequently the public works industry has been prevented from expanding.

Tariffs and subsidies have been generously used by the Government for the advantage of many industries, and for agriculture, which has been showered with benefits from Mr. Elliot. And in most cases government assistance has helped producers to establish something like monopoly control; no provision has been made to ensure that in return for government assistance the industries concerned reorganize themselves for the benefit of the consumer. Whatever the other advantages or disadvantages of these schemes, it seems to me clear that they have reduced the potential expansiveness of our domestic economy.

Slack Taken Up

Further evidence to suggest that we have already taken up our slack is being found in the trend of our foreign trade during the first six months of the current year; imports have been increasing, exports have been sticky, and the import surplus has been growing. Reasons advanced for this trend are that British manufacturers, particularly in the armament and associated industries, are making such a good thing out of the domestic market that they are neglecting their foreign markets; that costs of British manufacture are rising; that the pound sterling is in fact overvalued if one could only see through the confusing effect of short term refugee capital movements; that the effect of the Ottawa agreements in diverting our purchases away from what were our best customers is becoming more apparent.

Putting all these different elements together, a case can be made out for suggesting that British recovery may have reached its limits, that the trade cycle is reaching its inflationary stage. The evidence is by no means conclusive; but it is suggestive.

It may be argued that even if we are at the top of a trade cycle, we have no cause for alarm, since with our managed monetary system we can prevent either inflation or collapse; that in effect we have abolished the trade cycle. But we have committed ourselves to a very large program of rearmament, and it is understood that next year the Government will raise a large loan for this purpose. It will be extremely difficult for the banking system to do anything which might hinder this project, might make borrowing more expensive.

A Menacing Element

This is in fact one of the most menacing elements in the British position. The official attitude is that recovery will continue, since any slackening in activity will be taken up by the rearmament program. This program may be expanded in peculiar ways. The Government has always been urged, but has generally refused, to promote large public works in the depressed areas, to relieve those left derelict by vanished export trade. Several Government spokesmen have recently lauded the merits of getting a supply of British oil from British coal. Economically, the scheme has no justification on its merits; but given a subsidy as part of an armament program it may yet be adopted, nominally as a plan for the relief of unemployment.

The danger is that our economic activity may be artifically supported by government expenditure, at the top rather than at the bottom of a trade cycle, on industries which can never support themselves on their own feet. Before the plan has gone very far the Government may find itself unable to withdraw; it may become as serious for Britain as for Germany to stop rearming, since a rapid, though ultimately beneficial, collapse might be provoked. The methods we are adopting to buttress our economy are even more disturbing in their economic consequences than the troubles they are supposed to avert!

Europe Buys More U. S. Securities Than Merchandise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The setback in the value of merchandise exports from the United States in June was particularly unfavorable since the United States export trade is still far from full recovery despite the fact that 1936 represents the fourth year of expansion since the low for the depression was reached, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Exports in June as in previous months of this year were greater than a year ago and were valued at $185,000,000 compared with $170,000,000 in June, 1935, but were considerably lower than May exports valued at $201,000,000.

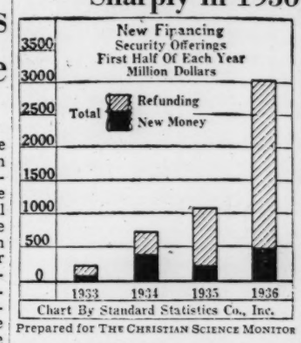
The extent to which America's export trade is still curtailed is indicated by the fact that the value of merchandise exported during the first half of 1936 amounted to only $1,154,000,000 as compared with $2,623,000,000 in the corresponding period of the pre-depression year 1929.

The set-back in June was not due to the inability of foreigners to finance larger purchases of American goods, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Imports of merchandise into the United States in June were valued at $192,000,000, or $7,000,000 more than exports. In addition, foreign countries sent $302,000,000 in gold and silver to the United States.

The excess of merchandise, gold and silver imported exceeded merchandise exports by $309,000,000. It is thus apparent that foreigners were in a position to purchase a much larger amount of American goods if they had not considered it more to their advantage to invest their surplus funds in American securities.

The principal effect of the shipment of these funds to the United States was to contribute to the recent strength of the American security markets rather than to stimulate the merchandise export trade of the United States. Funds shipped to this country for investment in securities were exceptionally large in June, thus renewing the movement which had shown a tendency to come to a halt in the early months of this year after featuring the situation in 1934 and, especially, in 1935.

Refunding Rises Sharply in 1936



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A NOTABLY favorable development in recent months has been the increasing employment of funds.

Commercial loans by banks rose more than seasonally this spring, and security financing reached the highest level since early 1930. Although the greater part of the offerings continued to be for refunding old obligations, new money issues added up to the largest total since the first half of 1931. Stock financing by public offerings and subscription rights, moreover aggregated $342,000,000, the first time such an amount had been reached in six years.

Banker Would Make Investment Trusts' Accounting Uniform

WASHINGTON (AP)—From a Wall Street investmenet banker, Morton H. Frye, the Securities and Exchange Commission, heard a proposal that uniform accounting standards for investment trusts should bet set up to prevent "window dressing" and "deception of shareholders."

Testifying at the commission's inquiry into investment trusts, the former president of two New York investment corporations, was plain spoken in suggesting regulatory moves that should and should not be undertaken.

Mr. Frye, under questioning by James Austin, commission counsel, said that through trick purchases and sales of securities, investment trusts could bolster income accounts and "deceive shareholders." Uniform accounting methods, he said, would remedy this.

Segregation Plan Denounced

Mr. Frye expressed vigorous opposition to any regulation that would bar a broker or an investment banker from going into the investment trust business. He said:

"The fact that a man is a broker, an investment banker or a shoemaker has nothing to do, it seems to me, with his ability and honesty in the investcent trust business.

"I don't think you ought to say to a man: 'You are a fine fellow, an honest and an able man, but because you are an investment banker or a broker you are untouchable and therefore can't engage in the investment trust business.'"

Views on Trust Examiners

Suggestions that investment banks and brokerage firms be divorced from investment trusts had developed in previous hearings.

Mr. Austin asked whether Mr. Frye thought it would be advisable for investment trusts to have "periodic and unheralded visitations from examiners, who would perform duties similar to those of bank examiners."

"I don't think any investment trust can take exception to examinations by regularly constituted bodies at any time," Mr. Frye replied. "As to the good it would do—as reflected by results of bank examinations in the last five years—I just don't know."

This statement caused laughter to ripple through the hearing room.

Commerce Officials Say 9,550,000 Idle

WASHINGTON (AP)—Department of Commerce officials, who have been making their own unemployment figures since 1933, estimated that 9,550,000 persons are out of work.

Ernest G. Draper, Acting Secretary of Commerce, said the department's figures represent a "composite estimate" of unemployment and are based, in part, on statistics of other government agencies. For some time the department has been considering the feasibility of a census of the jobless.

The hitherto unpublished figures fixed unemployment in March, 1933, at 15,100,000, and the peak was reached in that month.

By last April the estimate had dropped to 9,900,000, and since then, Mr. Draper said "it is reasonable to assume" that there has been a further reduction of 300,000 to 400,000.

He emphasized that the figures are not kept officially by the department and are compiled largely for its own information.

In the absence of official government figures, labor and business organizations have advanced widely varying estimates of unemployment.

15 Bank Receiverships Are Liquidated in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Completion of the liquidation of 15 bank receiverships during July, 1936, making a total of 420 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the bank holiday of March, 1933, is reported by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 420 institutions, exclusive of the 42 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $118,197,816, or an average return of 74.18 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to an average of 58.94 per cent of their claims.

Farmers Benefit From Price Rise, Trade Board Says

CHICAGO (AP)—American wheat farmers have taken almost $100,000,000 out of the grain markets since the first of July, board of trade figures disclosed.

Of this total, almost $10,000,000 has accrued because of higher prices, resulting from the drought's destruction of much spring wheat, these figures showed.

Farmers have been the principal beneficiaries of the rising prices paid for wheat by buyers on the board of trade and at other terminal markets, according to an exchange statement. Always alert to sell their crops at higher price levels, they have marketed approximately 93,000,000 bushels of wheat in the 13 primary grain centers since July 1, when the marketward movement of new wheat usually gets under way.

During this period the price in Chicago rose from 93¾ on June 30 to a high of $1.14⅛ for September delivery and from around $1 to $1.21 for No. 2 hard wheat in the cash market. Statisticians pointed out that if the total volume of wheat sold at a "median" of about $1.06, farmers' returns were $98,580,000, less marketing and handling charges. Had this sensational price rise not occurred, the same volume of wheat would have brought only approximately $89,380,000 at market.

Grain market analysts have estimated that as a whole the depleted United States wheat crop this year has had the highest market value in six years. At one time they estimated this value in excess of $600,000,000, or more than $100,000,000 greater than last year.

Traders pointed out that the same sunshine which has ruined much of the spring wheat has ripened a strikingly superior grade of grain elsewhere in the farm belt. Axel Allman, acting chief grain inspector of Illinois, said much of the grain coming from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas has been far superior to any received last year, "perhaps for several years."

Carloadings Reach Record Total Since October 1931 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports that loadings of revenue freight for the week ending August 1 totaled 747,551 cars, the largest number loaded in any one week since October 17, 1931.

This was an increase of 16,489 cars, or 2.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 152,254 or 25.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 134,891 or 22.0 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with the preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This Week	Last Week	Inc. Over Year Ago
Misc. freight	294,419	5,796	67,124
Less than carlot	163,948	1,611	6,476
Coal	124,672	11,726	32,687
Grain—grain prods	50,970	†4,052	9,235
Western districts	32,371	1,322	6,650
Livestock	15,423	1,775	5,892
Western districts	12,084	1,565	5,411
Forest products	35,719	1,019	6,463
Ore	53,558	†1,616	20,650
Coke	8,842	230	3,717

†Decrease.

Auto Factory Sales Have Highest July Since 1928

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Factory sales of members for July, according to the preliminary report of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, are estimated at 339,755 cars and trucks, an increase of 33 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, and a decrease of 7 per cent from June, 1936. July shipments were the largest on record for that month, with the single exception of July, 1928.

Factory sales for the seven months ended on July 31 are estimated at 2,301,480 cars and trucks, a gain of 509,830 units, or 28 per cent, over the 1935 period. Only twice, in 1928 and 1929, has the seven-month figure been exceeded.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept.
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept.
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

U. S. Sponsors Campaign To Teach Safe Driving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—A new nationwide campaign of education in accident prevention will be launched this autumn under the auspices of the Federal Government.

The outgrowth of a conference held here last December of automotive manufacturers, citizens' groups and others interested in the problem, the campaign will have as its first objective the organization of safety education councils in each of the 48 states.

Appeals for the appointment of such groups are being addressed to the various governors by Albert St. Clair, former organizer of the three-minute speech campaign for the Liberty Loan, who now bears the title of Transportation Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

Permanent Effort Wanted

Mr. St. Clair has little confidence in the permanent effectiveness of the usual safety campaigns of a few weeks' duration. What the country needs to meet this increasingly important problem, he believes is a long-range educational program, beginning in childhood, to get Americans in the habit of protecting themselves continually against all hazards.

A major objective of the campaign will be the adoption of uniform traffic regulations enabling a motorist to drive according to the same rules from coast to coast.

A second will be the compilation of more adequate and information statistics on the cause of accidents with the view to eliminating them.

Wide Co-operation Required

Women's clubs, the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, American Legion, farm organizations and other civic groups will be called upon to aid in the Government's new campaign.

The campaign will be directed first to the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, where 375,000 youths will be given instruction in the rudiments of motorcar operation and accident prevention.

Representative Emmet O'Neal (D) of Kentucky has agreed to head the committee looking toward uniform traffic regulations. He plans to launch his drive for compulsory automobile inspection, uniform drivers' licensing laws and greater uniformity in traffic regulations at a conference here in the autumn.

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas has been asked to direct a study of preventable accidents in the home.

Safety Council Opens Campaign for Uniform Driver's License Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—A "vigorous and sustained "campaign to secure enactment of standard drivers' license laws and other uniform traffic legislation in every state now lacking such legislation is to be undertaken immediately by the National Safety Council, W. H. Cameron, managing director, announced yesterday.

Mr. Cameron points out that legislatures meet in 38 states in 1937 and that in at least 25 of these there either is no drivers' license law or the law is below the desired standard. The council plans to approach each state with arguments and illustrations of the need for uniformity in traffic legislations and laws with "teeth."

Council to Co-operate

The council will co-operate in this campaign, Mr. Cameron says, with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators and with the Committee on Uniform Traffic Regulations appointed by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

The council points out in its report on traffic accidents during the first six months of 1936 that 11 eastern states with standard drivers' license laws and administration reduced traffic fatalities 10 per cent from the total for the corresponding period of 1935, compared to a 3 per cent cut for the entire country.

States on Honor Roll

States on this drivers' license "honor roll" are Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia. Seven other states have standard drivers' license laws.

The model law drafted by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety makes compulsory a thorough examination of all new applicants and provides that there shall be an actual behind-the-wheel road test of a driver's ability. It includes a strong revocation and suspension clause.

Reich for Neutrality If Russia Accepts

(Continued from Page 1)

tive of General Caballero, revolt leader at Saragossa, and a son of the late General Sanjurjo.

No Proletarian Dictatorship

The Communist Deputy, Jesus Hernandez, requested foreign newspapers to deny reports that Spanish workers were trying to establish a proletarian dictatorship in Spain.

"It is absolutely false to say there is a proletarian movement afoot aiming at organization of the revolution in such fashion as to establish a proletarian dictatorship," he said.

"We Communists are most interested in denying such false suspicions. We simply are defending a democratic republic which the people voted for April 14, 1931, and to which the people again expressed adherence last February."

Battleship and Airplane Test in Spain Watched By Naval Authorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Technical experts and ship draftsmen of the U. S. Navy are paying most careful attention to all details of the duel between Spanish Government warships and rebel aircraft which has been going on for a week off the Straits of Gibraltar.

While to the layman it might appear that the behavior of a 22-year-old battleship under fire from non-professional airplane attack was of little value in plans for the future, the fact is that the Spanish revolution is providing a practical answer for the first time to a question which has been uppermost in the minds of all the admiralties of the world since aircraft was developed as a naval weapon.

An Acute Question

To the major naval powers—the United States, Britain, Japan, France, Italy and Germany—it is a particularly acute question since all are on the verge of plunging into new battleship construction. Italy now has two large battleships on the ways. France is building one and will start another after Jan. 1, 1937. England and the United States are both planning to start two then, while Japan has hinted at four.

But without actual wartime experience of aircraft attack on battleships all the powers would be building their battleships in the dark. There are ample—and usually conflicting—estimates of the relative defensive power of the heavily armored battleship and the attacking power of the airplane. For a time it was assumed in Europe that the battleship had been rendered obsolete. The United States Navy alone never abandoned its confidence in the slow, hulking monsters of the sea.

Bombs Rebel Forts

For what it is worth, the experience of the Spanish battleship Jaime Primero during the past week would appear to vindicate American naval opinion as to the continued value of the battleship.

The Jaime is said to be somewhat rusty and out of condition. She is in the hands of her crew. What experienced officers are on board are said to be acting at pistol's point. And yet day after day she has steamed to one or other of the rebel-held ports of Spanish Morocco, pounding away at the forts there while most of the time beating off with her anti-aircraft batteries attacks of rebel planes.

Failed at Easy Target

It is perfectly true that the attacking airmen are probably not thoroughly trained pilots. But they have up-to-date equipment. According to rumor some are planes direct from Italy's crack force ranks.

And during much of the bombardment the Jaime was at anchor presenting an absolutely stationary target. If bombers could not hit her under such conditions their chances of doing so under conditions of fully up-to-date warfare would presumably be slim indeed.

Designers are convinced they can build a battleship proof against air attack. The experience of the Jamie in the Straits of Gibraltar does not prove their contention conclusively, but it does lend strong weight to the primary contention of the battleship proponents, that hitting one under war conditions is a far more difficult thing for airplanes to accomplish than it is for them to hit a marked target on the stable ground.

Part of Lehmans Anti-Crime Program Upheld by Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8—The constitutionality of a portion of the anti-crime legislation sponsored by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and passed by the 1936 New York Legislature, was upheld yesterday when the New York Supreme Court decided that the presence of illegal weapons in an automobile was presumptive evidence of unlawful possession.

Decision was reached in the case of James Dixon and James Latham, of Albany, who were arrested for a traffic violation and in whose automobile police found a pistol. They denied knowledge of the presence of the weapon.

The court held that presumption created by the new law was not arbitrary or unreasonable, "that it is not conclusive of the rights of the accused, and that the statute does not deny opportunity to rebut the presumption by facts showing the accused was without knowledge of the presence of the weapon . . ."

Attorneys for Mr. Nixon and Mr. Latham had contended the Anti-pistol Act violated the due process clause of the United States Constitution. The court held that it did not, and that other constitutional questions raised were "without substance."

Peace Feathers Fly In War Aid's Office

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Feathers flew today in the office of Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, scattered by Woody Hockaday, Wichita "feather man," to call attention to his campaign for world peace.

Mr. Hockaday, who styles himself "Chief Pow Wow," succeeded in invading Mr. Woodring's office, threw feathers around the room, over Mr. Woodring's desk, and even on the startled official himself.

Clad only in a pair of red shorts and an Indian war bonnet, his body daubed with red paint, Mr. Hockaday paused after his feather-throwing only long enough to shout "Feathers instead of bullets," and then fled down the corridor outside the Secretary's office.

To newspapermen he said, "I hope the police don't arrest me before I have time to dust the Supreme Court."

Mr. Hockaday passed the guards in the War Department by entering the building in his street clothes, carrying the feathers in a long white bag under his arm. He then went into a washroom across the hall from Mr. Woodring's office and dressed in his Indian costume.

The War Department notified the Washington police of Hockaday's visit, and immediately afterward the police put out a general call for patrolmen to be on the lookout for him.

Canada Imposes Tighter Rules To Save Wild Fowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—T. A. Crerar, Minister of the Interior, announced yesterday drastic new regulations to restrict the hunting of migratory birds in Canada during the coming fall. His action follows decimation of wild waterfowl during the past few years due to a combination of drought with excess hunting.

The new regulations, based upon the authority of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty with the United States, provide general reduction in the length of season and bag limit for wild ducks and geese.

The reductions were made after investigations showed that these birds were critically depleted in numbers from a variety of causes, including over-hunting by man, extension of agriculture in the most important breeding areas, and exceedingly heavy losses by drought in the breeding grounds. So great was the decrease for some species that extermination threatened and more drastic action may yet be required to save the migratory flocks that travel the skyways, it is intimated.

Although cut sharply, the hunting privileges are still more generous than those allowed in the United States during the past hunting season. They provide that the hunting season for ducks and geese shall not be longer than two months. Baiting and live waterfowl decoys are prohibited. Bag limits shall not exceed 12 ducks a day, and 150 for the season. For geese, 5 a day, and 50 for the season. The sale of waterfowl is totally closed except in the remote North, where special conditions govern.

Brant, an Atlantic coast wild goose, are protected by a closed season wherever they occur in Canada. This species is depleted past the danger point by the failure of its main food supply, eel-grass, for several years past.

The problem has been placed before each provincial government with the request that they co-operate in meeting the situation, and thus save for the present and future wildfowl resources.

Fort Frederick, Md., Haven of Settlers, Is Restored by CCC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 7—Fort Frederick, 18 miles from this city, built in 1756 as a protection for early settlers, has been restored by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Four colonial-style log buildings have been erected while an administration building is nearing completion. The project was begun in April, 1934.

The square stone fort covers nearly two acres and stands on high ground overlooking the Potomac River. It is located in a 190-acre state park which has been improved by planting trees, construction of new roads and grading. There are parking, picnic and recreational areas.

The 17-foot walls of the fort, with four corner bastions shaped like arrowheads, are exactly the same as when first erected under direction of Gov. Horatio Sharp of Maryland. Foundations of three barrack buildings inside the fortification were uncovered and have been preserved while a well was restored by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The administration building will have a museum for relics, including what is said to be the original fort key.

Fort Frederick frequently was used by the settlers and at one time over 700 persons, in addition to the garrison, took refuge inside the walls. Records show that George Washington visited the fort while he was erecting Fort Loudoun at Winchester, Va.

Bootleg Coal Ring Found in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Discovery of a bootleg coal ring here, alleged to have imported into the metropolitan area hundreds of thousands of tons of anthracite said to have been stolen by idle miners in commandeered shafts in Eastern Pennsylvania, was made public today.

Under direction of District Attorney William C. Dodge and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, detectives raided offices in Manhattan and Brooklyn, arresting two independent dealers on charges of conspiring with motortruck operators to bring stolen coal into this city and selling it at $2 a ton below the market price.

Detectives also intercepted seven motortrucks, each containing from six to 10 tons of coal, and brought seven drivers and three helpers on the trucks to Mr. Dodge's office for questioning.

Newspaper Guild Ponders Stand in Union Dispute

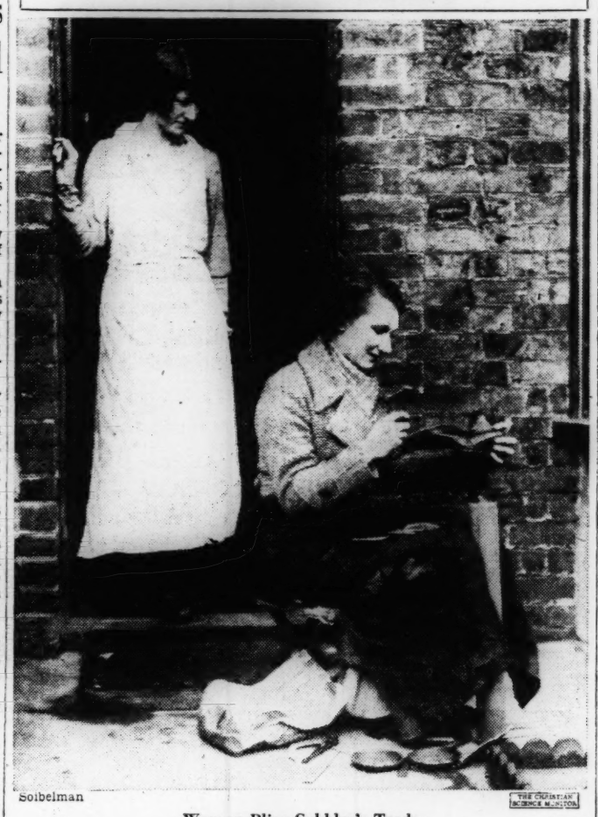
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Whether to ally themselves with the vertical union policy of John L. Lewis' Committee on Industrial Organization or to follow the older craft tradition of the American Federation of Labor was a question the American Newspaper Guild considered today only a few hours after receiving an A. F. of L. charter and a welcome from William Green, federation president.

The possibility of an issue over the CIO was seen shortly after ceremonies of conferring the charter were concluded last night, when Heywood Broun, national president, suggested a referendum on the question of continued loyalty to the A. F. of L.

In proposing that newspaper writers move toward industrial unionism, the guild's national president stressed that members would be able to exert greater pressure upon publishers by combining their strength with that of the mechanical and commmercial groups employed in publishing.

Any Shoes to Mend?



Solbelman

Woman Plies Cobbler's Trade

Travels in Villages of Kent

This English method of bringing repair of footwear right to one's door avoids any possible embarrassment or inconvenience to those who possess but one pair of shoes. It seems even better than going into a shop and pretending to feel perfectly at ease while the shoemaker sews up a ripped seam or restores the damaged sole leather to wearable condition.

Action Urged To Save Folk Art In Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—A Folk Museum to preserve the traditional crafts of Palestine was urged by Mr. J. H. Iliffe, Director of the National Museum at Jerusalem, in a paper read on his behlf by Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, Director of the London Museum, at the Museums Associations Conference here recently.

The rapid advance of Western civilization, the improvement of communications, and the opening up of local markets to a flood of cheap mass-produced goods had already seriously affected the traditional way of life, Mr. Iliffe explained.

"The exquisite embroidery of Palestine," he added, "is becoming a lost art, practiced every year by fewer women. Beautiful pottery and water jars are replaced by the ubiquitous petrol tin, and the charcoal brazier has given way to the paraffin stove.

"Action must be taken at once to preserve for future generations some part of the artistic heritage of the past. By searching in the remoter villages, and among the older and more conservative inhabitants, a fine and representative collection can still be made. But in a few years the opportunity will have passed for ever."

Craftsmen were still to be found today, Mr. Iliffe continued, employing exactly the same methods as those used 4000 years ago, and many of the objects made by the Palestinian villager today for his daily use were identical in form with those being excavated on sites of the Bronze or Iron Ages.

The Archaeological Museum, given and endowed by Mr. Rockefeller, which would soon be opened, the speaker pointed out, was concerned with the existence of man in Palestine until 1700 A. D. From that point the story must be taken up by others, and the next step should be the creation of a Folk Museum.

Good Neighbor League Hears Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Greater neighborliness and a better understanding of the problems of others both at home and abroad help to contribute to peace, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the New York division of the Good Neighbor League here yesterday.

The Good Neighbor League is an organization founded recently by Dr. Stanley High, special adviser to the Democratic National Committee, to assist in the campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt. Dr. High presided yesterday.

Christian Science Talk Over Radio on Aug. 16

Albert E. Lombard, Committee on Publication for California, will conduct the next Christian Science period of the Columbia Church of the Air program on Sunday, Aug. 16, at 9 a. m., Pacific standard time, over stations of the Columbia network. Mr. Lombard's talk will be radiocast from KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Lombard will talk on "Watchfulness." Music will be furnished by Mme. Marguerite Baldwin, soloist, with Christopher Stephen Childe at the organ.

Anti-Noise Drive Nets 69 Autoists in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The toll of motorists falling into the net of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's fight against noisy drivers was brought to 69 yesterday as 13 more persons were arrested and fined. When brought before Magistrate August Dreyer in Traffic Court, the drivers were charged with sounding their automobile horns without cause and fined $2 each. The present campaign was revived by the police on Tuesday.

Union Situation Likely to Simmer Until Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—No major changes are expected in the split in organized labor until after the November convention of the American Federation of Labor, but if the parting is then made irrevocable, a collision of the warring forces is forecast which will sunder the labor movement from top to bottom.

Though the Committee of Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis considers itself suspended today in fact, though not technically, from the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. does not intend any immediate step toward creating an independent labor federation.

The C. I. O. expects that its member unions will be barred from the coming A. F. of L. convention, that their suspension will be ratified, and that they will be expelled.

Will Affect State Bodies

If three months hence the A. F. of L. not only approves suspension but revokes the charters of the C. I. O. unions, in addition to ousting the national unions, the A. F. of L. is expected to order city and state labor federations to throw out the local and state delegates of C. I. O. members.

Where a city central labor body or a state federation of labor refuses, the A. F. of L. will revoke its charter and move to form a new state or municipal labor organization.

Since there are a number of these bodies dominated by C. I. O. unions, most notably by the miners, state and local charters in a number of instances obviously will be withdrawn by the A. F. of L. and new charters issued to seceding groups.

Will Have Wide Effect

On the other side, where the A. F. of L. prevails in a state federation or central labor council of a city, the banished C. I. O. delegates are expected to set up their own federation.

How vast will be the dissension infused by a permanent split is evidenced by existence of 49 state federations and of 730 city central bodies.

In the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the United Mine Workers, of which Mr. Lewis is president, have very large groups. In West Virignia the miners possess four delegates in the state convention to one of all the other unions.

Though staying on until expelled, C. I. O. unions are pictured by their people as indifferent to their destiny in the A. F. of L.

"We shall not go into court to fight suspension," said one leader. "We are wholly unconcerned whether they throw us out or not. If they throw us out, though, we shall land on our feet."

The full proceedings of the trial of the suspended unions are to be printed and sent to every local union, numbering more than 30,000, by the A. F. of L., in order to give a full explanation of its decision to its field.

The United Mine Workers' Union announces a drive to take in disputed coke workers. Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. group have been seeking to enlist coke workers now in the preliminary stage of organization.

Woman, 92, Is Winner Of Mark Twain Prize

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8 (AP)—The International Mark Twain Society's ninth annual essay contest on "Authors I Have Met" has been won by 92-year-old Mrs. Theodosia F. McKinstry of St. Augustine, Fla., it was announced yesterday.

Cyril Clemens, president of the society, said Mrs. McKinstry's essay describes a lecture by Charles Dickens in the late sixties. Mrs. Florence Peltier Leonard of Cambridge, Mass., was among those who won honorable mention.

Social Crediters Start Machinery for Program

(Continued from Page 1)

make all reports of sales or purchases and other information promptly when required by the Alberta Government." He also must agree not to demand for claim payment in Canadian currency for the Alberta Credit he holds nor must he tender Alberta Credit in payment of provincial taxes or licenses.

The retailers have a different covenant under which they promise to give preference of sale to Alberta-made goods; to receive Alberta Credit for all goods or produce that was obtained by the payment of Alberta Credit, and to mark or list or sell all goods either wholly for Alberta Credit in individual sales or wholly for Canadian currency. They also must fulfill the same promise not to ask for cash in place of credit from the Government to pay government taxes with these basic dividends.

Loans at Low Interest

The Alberta Government for its part promises to the retailers to "establish and maintain the price of Alberta-made goods and services so that the retailer may be assured a fair commission on his turnover above actual cost; to assist the retailer by granting interest-free loans in Alberta Credit on such terms and security as shall be mutually agreed upon, not exceeding 2 per cent for administration charges, to purchase Alberta-made goods for retail distribution; and to assist in the importation of goods not made in Alberta by engaging commission merchants and by forming exchanging agencies with other provinces and foreign co-operatives."

To the farmers, laborers and professional men the Government promises interest-free loans on the same terms as to the retailers and promises in specific terms to assist the farmers and professional men in ways best calculated to assist them in their varied occupations such as by establishing a just price for goods and to maihtain a just rate of wages with reasonable hours of labor. Different sets of questions are supplied for the different types of workers and residents in the province who sign the registration and covenant.

Lower Dividend Indicated

The Government stipulates that the citizen may be disqualified or suspended from receiving the dividend owing to absence from the province for over a period of a month unless by the permission of the manager of the credit house, approved by the general superintendent.

While during the election campaign a year ago the Social Credit candidates and Premier William Aberhart informed the electorate that the basic dividends would be $25 a month as a start, the Premier recently stated that the poor crop in Alberta this year might result in the lowering of the basic dividends.

Following the publication of the registration forms and covenants which Albertans are required to sign before receiving the promised basic dividends, a new league was formed in Edmonton by F. R. Surrey for the purpose of affording "mutual protection" to those Alberta citizens who do not wish to sign the covenant to "co-operate most heartily" in furthering the Alberta credit scheme by accepting the non-negotiable paper in payment for goods and services.

Mr. Surrey stated the league was nonpolitical, but was formed to protect the dissenters in case the Government might retaliate against those citizens who refused to "co-operate." It was pointed out that every business and trade in Alberta now must obtain a license from the Social Credit Government to carry on and that the Government has full power to cancel any license should it so desire. In outlining the motive for the new protective league, Mr. Surrey said:

"This league is only for people who have something substantial to lose, who are afraid that they will be signing away too many of their rights and their independence for the sake of qualifying for a basic dividend and who, at the same time, are afraid of retaliation by the Government. To those people who might be afraid to act alone, I say that in union there is strength, and that this league is being formed for such as they."

Trade Chamber Protests 'Prosperity Certificates'

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 8 (AP)—The Edmonton Chamber of Commerce sought a reply today to its demand that the Dominion Government order the Province of Alberta to cease issuing Social Credit "prosperity certificates"

"We appeal to the Dominion Government to take prompt action to stop what we are informed is clear contravention of Dominion control over currency and legal tender," the Chamber wired Prime Minister Mackenzie King last night.

Protection against a proposal that the Alberta Government give the City of Edmonton $86,500 in certificates in lieu of the $56,500 cash relief grant for August also was asked by the chamber. The Edmonton City Council Thursday night accepted the Province's offer.

The "Social Credit" certificates, called velocity money by many, resemble in some respects Canadian money.

Space is provided on the back for 104 stamps costing one cent each which must be affixed one at a time each week for two years, when the Alberta Government will buy back the fully stamped certificates for $1 in Canadian currency.

In effect, it was explained, the certificates represent a two-year loan at an annual interest rate of 2 per cent, since various holders of a certificate will pay a total of $1.04 for $1 in currency.

Dog-Race Betting Under Police Ban At New York Track

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Despite a temporary injunction from the Queens Supreme Court preventing New York City police from interfering with dog races at a new track scheduled to open here tonight, special orders to prevent betting are before Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine today in a communication from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

As plans were made to carry out Mayor LaGuardia's orders, a large force of uniformed officers and plain-clothes men was assembled to visit the track. "Bunco," pickpocket and confidence squads were included.

It is the contention of city officials that, although the injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Francis G. Hooley of Queens, restrained Commissioner Valentine, Charles P. Sullivan, District Attorney of Queens, and Sheriff William F. Brunner from interfering with operation of the track, there was no order to prevent stoppage of betting operations themselves.

While betting on dog races is illegal in the State of New York, this prohibition has not prevented tracks outside the city limits from operating betting systems. Dog purchase options are sold on all eight dogs in each race and repurchased on the dogs that come in first, second and third. In this way the law has been circumvented despite sporadic attempts of county officials to stop dog race betting.

N. Y. Housing Plan Gets PWA Approval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Word has been received here that at least one of the three housing projects proposed for the further improvement of tenement conditions in the city is being favorably considered in Washington by Secretary Ickes for presentation to President Roosevelt.

A clause in the 1936 deficiency appropriation bill providing that allocations from the $300,000,000 setup for the PWA can be made only with presidential approval.

If approved by the interests which now have the plan under final consideration, the subsidy would be in the form of a 45 per cent grant from the Public Works Administrator and the guarantee would be through insurance by the Federal Housing Administrator of bonds to be issued for public sale by the New York City Housing Authority and to be underwritten by a New York banking house.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, De Luxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS 100% profit selling exquisite 21-folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. TERRY STUDIOS, 500 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. SCHWER, Dept. 288, Westfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Shawmut Realty Trust
1 to 7 Room Suites
$30 to $76 Slightly more if furnished.
Adjacent to The Mother Church
We advise renting now for the more desirable suites.
24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN. 0482
BOSTON

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WE ARE offering a real home with loving care to one or two more boys or girls of school age; opportunity of attending excellent public schools or the State University of Iowa's fine elementary school; supervision of all studies, tutoring by a trained teacher, if desired; price $50 a month; references exchanged. MR. AND MRS. E. B. KLINGAMAN, 1319 Muscatine Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 819 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles Calif. VAndike 1359

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator garage. MRS. GIFFORD, COM. 7862.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DRAFTING AND PATTERN MAKING—Young institute graduate with 5 years successful experience in large plant desires position; excellent refs.; go anywhere. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

HIGHEST cash prices for the following: desks, bureaus, clocks, pictures, dishes, silver. Collector, 68 Phillip St., Boston. GAR. 4298.

APARTMENTS TO LET

406 BEACON ST.—Two 1-room apartments, dinette, kitchenette, fireplaces, free refrigeration, electricity, gas, overlooking Charles River, $50 and $40. 31 MASS. AVE.—Two 3-room apartments, reception hall, fireplace, free refrigeration, $45 and $40. Tel. Ken. 9075 (Boston)

OVERLOOKING Charles River, 7-room apartment, newly renovated, elevator, janitor service, continuous hot water; private family preferred. LOMBARD WILLIAMS CO., 164 Newbury St., Boston. KEN. 1090.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Two rooms and bath, one room and bath; homelike, modern, all conveniences. 1707 Mt. Vernon St. Poplar 5461.

STRATHCONA HALL
Overlooking the Charles
Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites, 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 69 W. 94th—Entire second floor, private 20-foot house; 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, terrace, fireplaces, Electrolux, telephone extension; attractive, quiet home for adult business people; references required.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call ALO. 7433 20 minutes from Boston

Local Classified

United States and Canada

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday morning Services at 10:45 A. M., Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M., during July and August.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. A real home in beautiful surroundings; wonderful view, wide veranda, large rooms, modern conveniences, perfect food, delightful camp life; 59 miles from Boston; near mountain trails; 41st season; $14 to $16 per week; transient $2.50; booklet; accom. 25. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEW Cape Cod cottage on bluff overlooking beautiful beach, 4 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces, all modern conveniences, outside shower, garage; available Aug. 22; rental $200 for Sept., or $5 for balance of season; near Sea Pines School & Camp. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

FURNITURE

BOSTON—For sale, 2 box springs, mattresses, divans; excellent quality and condition. Apply Boston Storage Warehouse, Mass. and Westland Aves., or 11a W. Cedar St., Beacon Hill.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates & interior decorators. New Simmons beddi studio beds at Great Savings. Contents homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.

HELP WANTED

PERMANENT position in country for married couple; good home for right persons; chief requisites, adaptability, responsibility and love of country. Write full particulars to Box K-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHEF—For college of 400 in Virginia; September; when applying give full details, experience, age, names of references; first-class recommendations necessary for work and character. Write Box E-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE Christian Scientist as general maid for couple and baby; unusually pleasant; small, suburban home, Newton North 1034-W. (Mass.).

MIDDLE-AGED lady desiring home, to do light housework and act as companion to elderly lady; small salary; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRACTICAL working housekeeper for family of six. PHILIP W. ROBINSON, 29 Church St., Ware, Mass. Phone 515.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOSTON—A beautiful 8-room house; near The Mother Church; suitable for home and business residence. Call COM. 6175 for appointments.

NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Old well-built Cape Cod house, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, furnace; excellent condition; conveniently situated; large fenced yard, shrubbery, etc. 62 Sea St.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Six rooms, sun parlor, garden, garage, awnings; A-1 condition; furnished if desired. PARKway 6313-J.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

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SWITZERLAND

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Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
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PROVISIONS
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(Continued)

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MARY CLISSOLD
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10/- Day and Fares. Tel. L. 2976

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MELBOURNE
(Continued)

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"
Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.
To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 1438 G.P.O. Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognized terms viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement.
Name in Full .....
Address .....
FINNEY ISLES & CO LTD

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
587 Stanley St. Sth., Brisbane
Phone J2366

TASMANIA

HOBART

Visitors to Hobart—
Mather's
DEPARTMENT STORE
Men's and Women's Apparel
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
Gifts and Stationery LIVERPOOL ST.

VICTORIA

GEELONG

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 1773
H. ADAMS
PRINTER & PUBLISHER
6 JAMES ST · GEELONG
QUALITY & SERVICE

Pty. S. E. DICKENS Ltd.
GROCERS
Tea and Produce Merchants
Geelong and Melbourne
PRICE QUALITY SERVICE

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Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5706 Pty.Ltd.

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

INCLEY PTY. LTD.
183-187 Collins Street
Imported Dresses
Hats and Bags
Sports Wear
Millinery
PHONE C 8866

THE WATTLE
for
TEAS
LUNCHEONS
DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street, MELBOURNE C 1
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
Tels. P 5969 and F 5541

HAUTE COUTURE
HATS FROCKS
LOUIS PELTIER
The Only Exclusively French Salon
Nicholas Bldg. 37 Swanston Street

HOMES, PROPERTY INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE
C. ROBERTS, A. R. E. I.
SWORN VALUATOR
Commissioner for Taking Declarations and Affidavits under the Evidence Act, 1928
Probate and Mortgage Valuations
Cr. Toorak and Summerhill Rds., Hartwell, E. 6. (East Camberwell). Tel. W. 5883
Real Estate Service and Advice with Pleasure

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water
All Bedrooms and Sewered.
No Wireless
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

Take YOUR WATCH
To the Man
Who Does the Job
J. LOWY
Watch Repair Specialist
McEwan House
343 Little Collins St.
F 6881

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PETY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT 26 Howson St.
Tels. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4
The World's Finest Delicacies
The NUTSHELL Pty. Ltd.
Dessert Fruits and Nuts
Imported and Local Confectionery
Table Delicacies, Gifts
Manchester Unity Arcade, Opp. Town Hall
Gifts, Lamp Shades, Colored Glass, China, etc.
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F. 6348

MELBOURNE
Elsternwick

GROCER
H. W. Hemsley
408 New Street, ELSTERNWICK
Near Martin Street
Ring XU440 for Efficient Service and Delivery.
Bon Ami, Postum, Havelock Flour sold here.
HAVELOCK SELF RAISING FLOUR

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
WALKOVER
and SAXONE SHOES
also PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

OBEDIENCE is the Christian's crown.
—SCHILLER

Daily Features

NOTHING with God can be accidental.
—LONGFELLOW

Monitor Movie Guide

The Baxter-Loy Combine In 'A Romance of Married Life

By E. C. S.

Katharine Hepburn in the Title Role of "Mary of Scotland"

Grand Jury (Radio)—Fred Stone deserves a better story assignment than repeated presentation as an elderly homespun gentleman who isn't as bright as could be expected, considering Mr. Stone's own intelligence. In his latest he represents a grandpap who fares forth to defeat the gangsters so that his granddaughter's fiancé can keep his reporter job. Entertaining after its own too simple fashion.

And So They Were Married (Columbia) — The romance of a widow and a widower for a time amusingly obstructed by their children. Melville Douglas, Edith Fellows.

Mary of Scotland (Radio)—Maxwell Anderson's blank verse tragedy in a good prose translation, with the character of Mary adapted to the personality of Katharine Hepburn, with results that are sure to please her following in incidents showing the Queen of Scots betrayed on every hand and history in general romanticized for screen purposes. Fredric March plays the part of Bothwell dashingly. Florence Eldridge is the Elizabeth of a long and well chosen cast, which has a costly and well considered production as setting.

The Green Pastures (Warner)—Marc Connelly's fable, based upon a devout unschooled Negro's idea of the events of the Old Testament brought to the screen with discretion under the author's eye, with Rex Ingram in a quietly sincere impersonation of "de Lawd" and the Hall Johnson Choir chanting spirituals appropriate to the chief incidents. A carefully chosen company attains to an ensemble in its presentation, which is steadily moving in its reverential naïveté.

Spendthrift (Paramount) — Young millionaire runs out of money and so finds out which of two girls really cares for him. Are you listening? Well, Pat Patterson wins him (Henry Fonda) in the end, while Mary Brian (surprise) as a gold digger goes in for mining elsewhere. George Barbier and Edward Brophy gag the discouraging story with welcome laughs.

Suzy (Metro) — Melodramatic romance with Jean Harlow as a bouncing American show-girl with designs of marrying into the British peerage. She weds a machinist (Franchot Tone) instead, only to see her husband shot by a spy. Weird complications follow, including bigamy, airplane crashes to preserve the good name of the villain (Cary Grant) and finally reconciliation of show-girl and machinist. For adults in search of an emotional spree.

To Mary—With Love (20th-Fox)—Romance of a decade of marriage, with Myrna Loy and Warner Baxter as the young couple who survive prosperity, adversity and temptation to wander. Ian Hunter, Claire Trevor, Jean Dixon.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

WELL, here is a "more difficult" type of cryptogram, submitted by a Philadelphia reader—and without clues! The asterisk (*) denotes a capital letter. How long will it take you to solve it?

*AGEHZ, AHEDIZB-JZDIGBHD, ABCKL ABCMMN ABZGFHBO ABGDA. ABHOIE ABCDAL *AGE-HZ'L ABCKPZFOZ. ABCK-BCEI-HBO ABGQZ!

2. Letter Changing

A LOS ANGELES puzzle fan suggests that readers should ARISE and SHINE! In other words, try changing ARISE to SHINE in 6 moves by changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time. In the meantime, latest reports show the BRIDE and GROOM approaching each other, with the HOME to AWAY change now cut down to 8 moves. Any fewer?

3. A Problem in Mathematics

USE each of the digits 1 to 9, inclusive, and express a value for 1/5.

4. Tongue Twister

A SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, reader shares this old-timer with others: "Did you say or did you not say what I said you said? Because it is said you said you never said what I said you said. If you did not say what I said you said, then what did you say?

5. Rebus

ANOTHER rebus from the Fargo, N. D., puzzler. Two words are represented which contain 5 and 8 letters, respectively. The lines below give a clue:

B
eproach
"We strive each day
To be this way."

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

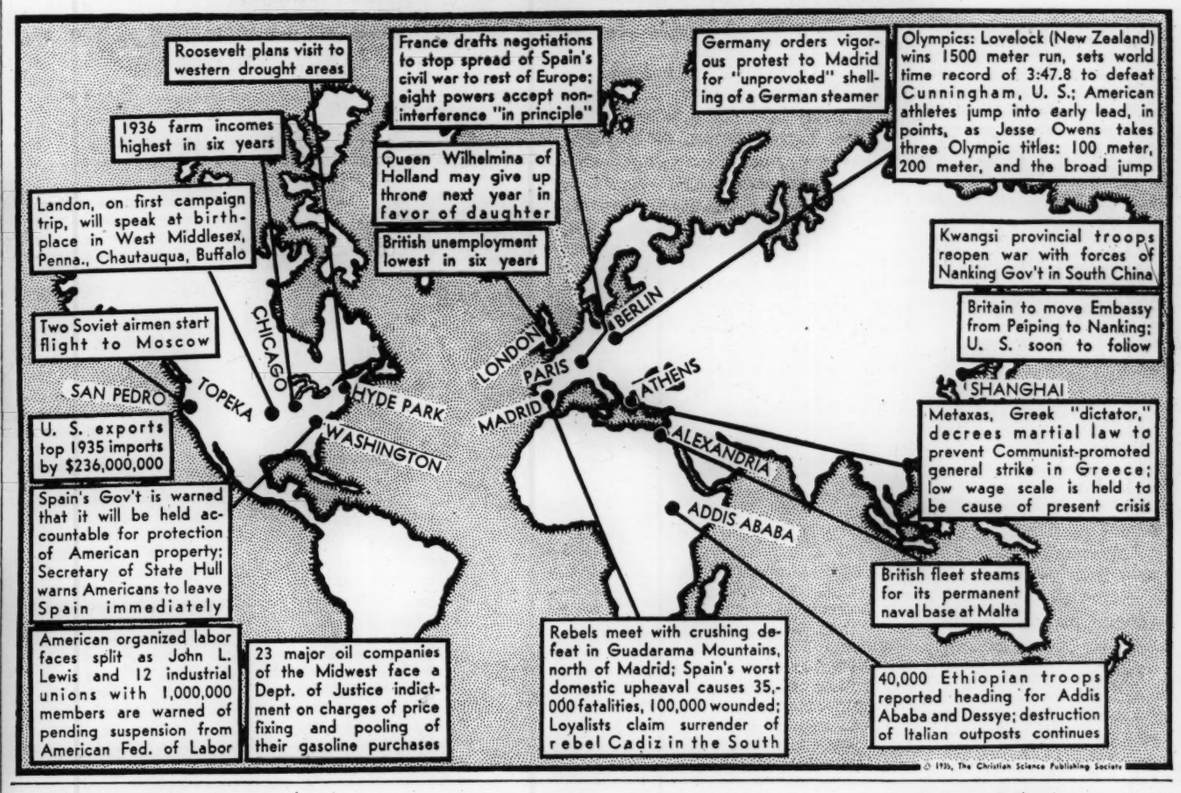
Beautiful Thoughts

THINK beautiful thoughts and set them adrift
On eternity's boundless sea!
Let their burden be pure, let their white sails lift,
And bear away from you the comforting gift
Of your heartfelt sympathy.

For a beautiful thought is a beautiful thing:
And out on the infinite tide
May meet, the touch, and tenderly bring
To the sick, and the weary and sorrowing
A solace so long denied.

—*Eva Best*

World News of the Week at a Glance


Roosevelt plans visit to western drought areas
1936 farm incomes highest in six years
Landon, on first campaign trip, will speak at birthplace in West Middlesex, Penna., Chautauqua, Buffalo
Two Soviet airmen start flight to Moscow
U. S. exports top 1935 imports by $236,000,000
Spain's Gov't is warned that it will be held accountable for protection of American property; Secretary of State Hull warns Americans to leave Spain immediately
American organized labor faces split as John L. Lewis and 12 industrial unions with 1,000,000 members are warned of pending suspension from American Fed. of Labor
23 major oil companies of the Midwest face a Dept. of Justice indictment on charges of price fixing and pooling of their gasoline purchases
France drafts negotiations to stop spread of Spain's civil war to rest of Europe; eight powers accept non-interference "in principle"
Queen Wilhelmina of Holland may give up throne next year in favor of daughter
British unemployment lowest in six years
Germany orders vigorous protest to Madrid for "unprovoked" shelling of a German steamer
Olympics: Lovelock (New Zealand) wins 1500 meter run, sets world time record of 3:47.8 to defeat Cunningham, U. S.; American athletes jump into early lead, in points, as Jesse Owens takes three Olympic titles: 100 meter, 200 meter, and the broad jump
Kwangsi provincial troops reopen war with forces of Nanking Gov't in South China
Britain to move Embassy from Peiping to Nanking; U. S. soon to follow
Metaxas, Greek "dictator," decrees martial law to prevent Communist-promoted general strike in Greece; low wage scale is held to be cause of present crisis
British fleet steams for its permanent naval base at Malta
Rebels meet with crushing defeat in Guadarama Mountains, north of Madrid; Spain's worst domestic upheaval causes 35,000 fatalities, 100,000 wounded; Loyalists claim surrender of rebel Cadiz in the South
40,000 Ethiopian troops reported heading for Addis Ababa and Dessye; destruction of Italian outposts continues
CHICAGO
TOPEKA
SAN PEDRO
HYDE PARK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BERLIN
ATHENS
ALEXANDRIA
ADDIS ABABA
SHANGHAI

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Famous Portraits

A LARGE oval is cut into a piece of heavy paper, or a picture frame may be used, or an arrangement of curtains. Each guest is asked (on the invitation sent) to be prepared to make up his face and head, only, as some famous person. He or she brings his or her own properties. The guests make up, and each in turn appears at the oval opening, or in the frame; and the others guess what famous person is represented.

A variation of this game is to have the guests represent some famous painting. When a picture frame is used, the result is most effective. ("Lady With a Fan," and other similar paintings permit of effective copying.) Some hostesses will prefer to assign definite roles to their guests, when paintings are used. In this case, small prints of the pictures may be obtained and sent each guest, who must be sworn to secrecy as to his character at the party.—Amy B., Brooklyn.

In Lighter Vein

Sh-h!

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were entertaining friends. "I think I shall get a car this year," said Mr. Brown, during a lull in the conversation. "I haven't decided what make; but it's no use getting a cheap one. I suppose I could get a serviceable one for around $800 or so."

While the company was gasping at the careless mention of such a sum, the host's youngest son remarked: "And will that funny little man with the black beard call every week, as he did when you bought my bicycle, Daddy?"

Oversight

"Hello; is that the police station?"

"Yes, what's the matter?"

"I just wanted to tell you that you need not search for my husband. I found him myself. He had forgotten to take off his cloak and I hung him in the closet by mistake."—*Berliner Illustrierte.*

Keepsakes

Visitor: "Do you keep a copy of every book you publish?"

Author: "Usually hundreds of them."

Bones

Mother: "And why don't you like your fish, Willie?"

Willie: "It's got too much riggin' in it."

The Difference

"I want to know," said the grim-faced woman, "how much money my husband drew out of the bank last week."

"I cannot give you that information, madam," answered the man in the cage.

"You're the paying teller, aren't you?"

"Yes, but not the telling payer."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Wrong Approach

"Madam," he began, as he lifted his hat at the front door. "I am soliciting for home charities. We have hundreds of poor, ragged and rude children like those at your gate; and our object is—"

"Sir, those are my own children," and the front door was gently—oh, so gently (?)—closed.—*Pearson's.*

If Studying?

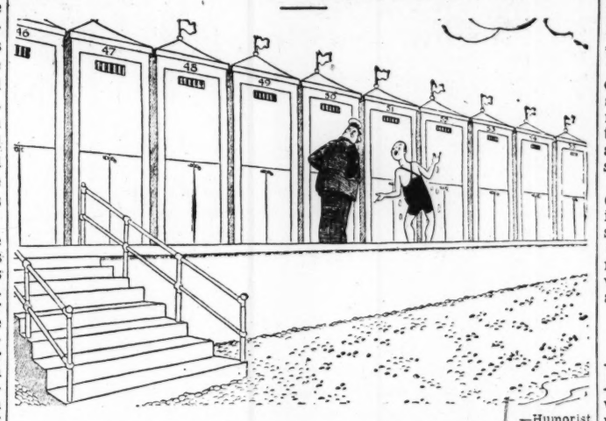
It was said of a recent "prep" school graduate that one night he left a note on his door for his roommate, who had gone to the movies. This bore the legend:

"If I'm studying when you get back, wake me up."—*Montreal Star.*

Matter of Opinion

Customer: "This soup tastes like dishwater."

Waiter: "That's something, sir. Many say it has no flavor."



—Humorist

"All I can recollect with any certainty, inspector, is that mine had a little flag over it."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Leila's Trust

(Motor News)

Chicago

SHE was a tiny little girl, four or possibly five years old, and her father was testing her knowledge of safety at the booth of the Woman's Safety Bureau of the Chicago Motor Club.

On one side of a small folder there was a safety pledge, and this the little mite, with a scrawling baby hand, signed, "Leila." All the questions were answered properly. She knew it was safer to cross at the corner than in the middle of the block; she said it was safer to walk than to run across streets; she was positive that children never should play in the streets. It was evident that Leila had been well trained and that she showed unusual wisdom.

The crowning proof of this fact came when she was required to answer the last question: "Who must look out for your safety on the street?" There was no hesitancy about the unexpected answer. "God," she wrote.

If those around the booth chuckled, rest assured it was not irreverently. In the laugh the shadow of a tear was found. May the confidence of this little one never be confounded! She has more wisdom than we; she does her best and leaves the rest to God.

Music

MUSIC is one of the fairest and most glorious gifts of God, to which Satan is a bitter enemy, for it removes from the heart the weight of sorrows, and the fascination of evil thoughts.—*Martin Luther.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adulterate—*A-dul'-ter-ate* (first *a* as in sofa, *u* short, *e* as in maker, *a* long).

This word goes back to the Latin *adulterare*, "to change" (*ad*, "to," and *alterare*, "to alter"—from *alter*, "other"). In ordinary uses the word means "to corrupt; to defile or make impure by the admixture of foreign matter." Various statutes, however, provide that some things shall be deemed adulterated under conditions not involving the addition of a spurious or defiling article; as in the case of "adulterated milk," which suggests the subtraction of a valuable or necessary ingredient, the cream.

Annihilate — Although the new Webster's prefers the pronunciation with no trace of the *h* sound, we believe that the second-choice pronunciation is more nearly in accord with cultured usage: *a-ni'-hih-late* (first *a* as in account, first *i* long, second clipped-short, second *a* long). Incidentally, the pronunciation with the *h* sound is recorded by the Oxford and the Standard. We should not like to hear the *h* made unduly prominent, however.

Whatever is annihilated is reduced to nothing; it is utterly destroyed; it ceases to exist in any form. In this, the word is identical in meaning with its Latin source, *annihilare*, "to reduce to nothing," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *nihil*, "nothing"—a contraction of *ne hilum*, "not a thread."

A priori — Principal accent is on the second syllable of the second term; secondary stress on the first term, *ay* (long *a*) *prih-o'-ri* (first *i* short, *o* and second *i* long).

The logician has two general forms of reasoning, *a priori* and *a posteriori*; the former is a deducing of effects from known causes, and the latter is an inferring of causes from known effects. This distinction is evident in the Latin constructions; for *a priori* means "from the former," and *a posteriori* means "from the latter."

In *a priori* reasoning we make a study of the antecedent cause in order to understand what is inherent in the consequent effect; for instance, we study about God in order to learn more about man made in His image and likeness. On the other hand, a detective is usually a student of *a posteriori* reasoning, for he must study all the various phases of an effect in order to arrive at the cause.

Brethren—Guard against *breth'-ern*; note that in each syllable *e* follows the *r*.

Bruised (Isa. 42:3)—One syllable.

Contingent — *Kon-tin'-jent* (*o* clipped-short, *i* short, *e* clipped-short).

This adjective has its principal use in expressing the sense of "subject to something else; dependent upon a preceding event; conditional upon or touching another situation" — as, "happiness contingent upon service." In this it follows its Latin source, *contingens*, present participle of the verb *contingere*, "to touch, to relate to" (*cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch").

Enigmatical — *E-nig-mat'-ih-kal* (*e* as in create, each *i* and first *a* short, second *a* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

The adjective "enigmatical" means "relating to or resembling an enigma"; and an "enigma" (from the Greek *aenigma*, "dark saying") is a baffling riddle or puzzle which has its meanings so hidden under allusions or ambiguities that it may never be satisfactorily solved. Riddles and puzzles are usually quite inconsequential; but an enigma is usually something rather serious, and suggests inexplicable mysteries—to the human mind.

Evangelist — First *e* as in create; not *eh-*.

Galilee — Avoid *Ga-la-lee'*; sound it *Gal'-ih-le* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short, *e* long).

Matthew — *Math'-u* (*a* short, *u* as in unite); not *Ma'-thoo*.

Nain—Two syllables, *Nay'-in* (long *a*, short *i*).

Palpable—*Pal'-pa-b'l* (first *a* short, second as in sofa).

In the ordinary use of this word we might scarcely think of it as being related to the sense of feeling; yet its Latin root, *palpus*, means "the soft palm of the hand," and the verb *palpare* means "to feel or touch." This, of course, is but one instance wherein the generalization has taken the place of the specialization; for we understand "palpable" to include that which is evident to any of the senses; it may designate that which is visible or audible quite as much as that which is tangible.

If that which is palpable can be sensed, it must be plain or distinct, even obvious, which means "in the way." "Manifest" is considered by some authorities to be synonymous, and by others it is regarded as too specifically related to sight; but, oddly enough, in its origin it too is concerned with the sense of touch. To be characterized as "palpable," a truth or an idea must be clear to the understanding and satisfactory to the judgment.

Possess—The *o* is clipped-short as in connect.

Siloam — Preferable with short *i*, *Sih-lo'-am* (*o* long, *a* clipped-short).

Soul—Not *So'-el*; keep it one syllable, *Sole* (long *o*).

Spirit — Guard against *Spee'-rut*; keep it *Spir'-it* (each *i* short).

Transient — Two syllables, *tran'-shent*.

Vitiate—*Vish'-ih-ate* (each *i* short, *a* long).

This word is closely related to "vice," for both of them come to us from the Latin *vitium*, "fault, vice." The verbal form, *vitiare*, however, is the direct ancestor of "vitiate." To understand our word, then, we must think of it not only as "making weak," but as "making vicious." As most commonly used, "vitiate" means "to contaminate; to destroy the validity or force of; to make ineffective or faulty." For example, the starting of an automobile engine in a closed garage vitiates the air.

Wash—*Wosh* (*o* as in odd—virtually *wahsh*). Avoid *waush*.

Daily Anecdote

A Heartfelt Compliment

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was departing from an audience with Queen Victoria, he was accosted at the palace gate by a workingman who, hat in hand, advanced and said, "Please, sir, your honor, and are you Mr. Longfellow?"

"I am," replied the poet.

"And did you write the 'Psalm of Life'?" the man asked.

"I did," answered Mr. Longfellow.

"Then, your honor, would you be willing to take a workingman by the hand?"

Instantly the poet extended his hand and gave his unknown admirer a warm handclasp.

Telling of the incident later, Longfellow said very earnestly, "I never in my life received a compliment that gave me greater satisfaction."

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

What Cain Said to Abel

IN OUR Common Version of Genesis 4:8 we read that "Cain talked with Abel his brother"; and thereafter it is explained that when the two were in the field "Cain rose up against Abel his brother, and slew him." But it is of interest to note that a literal rendering of the Hebrew would be: "And Cain said to (not "talked to") Abel his brother . . ." Hence it is apparent that whatever it was that Cain said, has somehow been omitted from the Hebrew text.

However, an examination of the Septuagint is helpful in this connection, for that Greek Version has recorded the words which were spoken on this occasion, namely: "Let us go out into the plain"; then there follows with perfect naturalness the statement that: "It came to pass when they were in the plain that Cain rose up against Abel his brother . . ." How Cain's statement came to be left out of the Hebrew is not known, though one may conjecture that this came about owing to the slip made by some early scribe, in the days when every book had to be laboriously transcribed by hand.

Brevities

Humorist: Two spades, a fork, a lawn mower, and a large roller were among wedding gifts received by a North London couple. We understand that the donor was a disappointed suitor who hopes to have his revenge in full when passing the bridegroom's garden on his way to golf on Saturday afternoons.

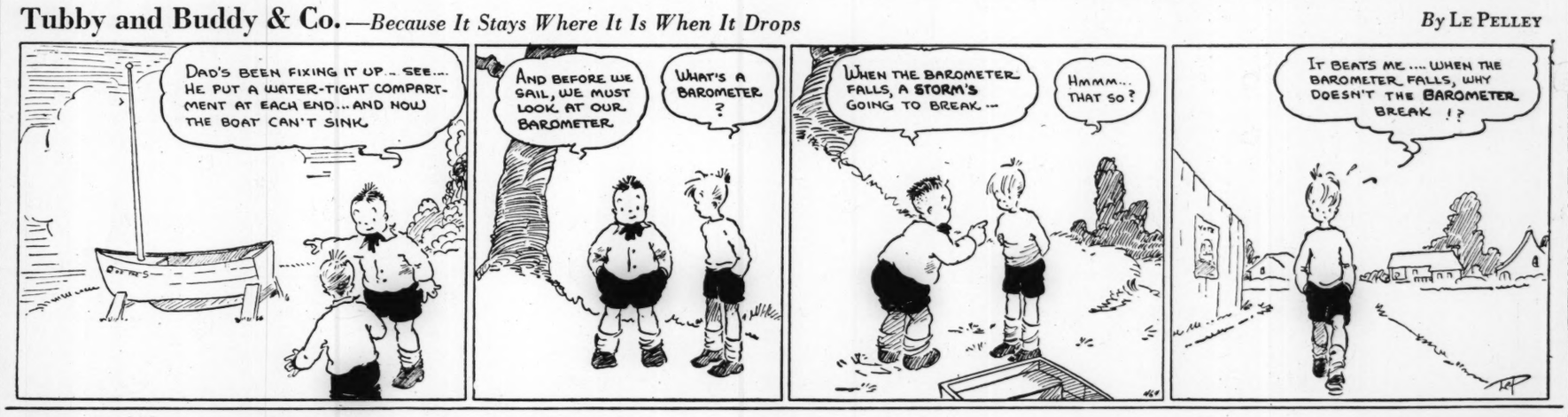
New Yorker: Again the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is able to show a neat surplus on the year's business. It seems that England has recovered about 80 per cent of her prosperity and some of ours.

Detroit News: A local bonus recipient finds he wasn't fighting to save the world for democracy. It was for a fur coat for the wife.

Detroit Free Press: Another thing that puzzles us is how the first man discovered that spinach wasn't just another weed.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Because It Stays Where It Is When It Drops*

By LE PELLEY


DAD'S BEEN FIXING IT UP... SEE... HE PUT A WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENT AT EACH END... AND NOW THE BOAT CAN'T SINK.
AND BEFORE WE SAIL, WE MUST LOOK AT OUR BAROMETER.
WHAT'S A BAROMETER?
WHEN THE BAROMETER FALLS, A STORM'S GOING TO BREAK...
HMMM... THAT SO?
IT BEATS ME.... WHEN THE BAROMETER FALLS, WHY DOESN'T THE BAROMETER BREAK!?

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Search for Soup*

By THE HAGERS

"A CAN OF SPLIT-PEA SOUP? THANK YOU! I RUSHED TO PUT THE ORDER THROUGH.
FRENCH ONION, MUSHROOM, PEPPER POT, CORN, BEAN—I MUST BE GETTING HOT.
TOMATO, BARLEY, CONSOMMÉ— WOW! SHALL I HAVE TO HUNT ALL DAY!
CANNED SOUPS
"A BOX OF SOUPS, SIR, C.O.D." AND ON THE BOTTOM WAS SPLIT-PEA!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Why Does Britain Prosper?

BRITISH trade continues to make steady if not rapid progress, in spite of world disturbances during the last year which have had economic as well as political consequences. Improvement is reflected in the fact that in June last there were 440,000 more insured persons in employment than a year before, and 300,000 fewer unemployed.

Evidences of higher prosperity are afforded by the larger railway receipts and the expansion of retail sales. The coal trade continues to be depressed and the improvement in cotton is slight; but in all other important industries production was considerably higher in 1935 than in 1934 and is better this year than last year. Iron and steel industries are forging steadily ahead; the wool trade has been moving; engineering, electrical, automobile and artificial silk trades report steady improvement, and even shipbuilding is better than it was. Nor are there any evidences which point to an early decline.

Though activity in building has now probably reached its peak, it will be maintained for some time by slum clearance operations and its place is likely to be taken by big road and railway schemes and—it must be added—the less gratifying activity in respect of munitions.

Increased foreign trade has played its part in this measure of recovery. The total exports for the last financial year were £68,000,000 more than in 1932.

The lessons of this improvement ought not to be wasted in a world most of which continues to put more, rather than fewer restrictions on international trade, and which obstinately resists the advice of all economists. There are certain infatuated champions of high tariffs who affect to see in Britain's progress the reward of her adoption of tariff system. But that is a misreading of the situation. Britain is still a comparatively low tariff country.

Her progress is partly due to the step she has taken to restore national credit. Sound budgeting, measures to restore the balance of external trade, a discreet use of the sterling standard and the maintenance of cheap money were indispensable conditions of success. Those measures, which perhaps showed too much rather than too little caution, have certainly established confidence.

But that is not all. It cannot be too strongly insisted that in spite of the apparent reversal of Great Britain's fiscal policy, she has still all the time been keeping alive the doctrine and practice of the greatest possible freedom of trade in a shackled world. She has resisted the system of quotas, of exchange restrictions and clearinghouse devices, so far as these have been used to restrict imports on the one hand, or to bolster up a poor currency on the other. The quotas she herself has imposed have only been used to regulate home productions and distribute imports fairly, and not with a view to cutting down imports.

More important still, she has refused to use a power which she might have used had she wished. Being the biggest purchaser of foreign raw materials in the world, she might have exerted her bargaining power to compel her customers to take her manufactured goods. But she has refrained, since to do so would have weakened her customers and tended to impoverish the world generally; and British policy still recognizes that world prosperity is the condition of her own success in foreign trade.

The basic fundamental of economics is that, for the purpose of international trade, we are all members of one another. Britain, in spite of concessions to the opposite view, has continued her traditional respect for this doctrine and has benefited by it.

A Threat to Democracy?

IS A new threat to democracy growing up in several American cities, from Maine to the Pacific Coast—an infant OGPU as in Soviet Russia? News dispatches during the last few months tell of the establishment, under the guise of public service, of secret police, of citizens selected — as in Augusta, Maine, by the Mayor, Chief of Police and a committee of five — to spy on motorists and report to the regular police, who act immediately.

Presumably an excellent idea, but wait! These "citizen undercover agents" are known to the police only by number. Rather reminiscent of wartime secret service, isn't it? The unknown voice over the phone, or a note, signed only by a number to police headquarters, convicts. In Wenatchee, Washington, the secret police, called Vigilantes, never appear in court to face the accused, thus apparently denying one of the basic rights of the common law—that every accused man has the right to face his accuser. The regular police act directly on the information supplied them, and they—not the secret police—carry the cases through whatever legal steps necessary.

Will such secret police confine themselves merely to traffic violations? Already the secret traffic police of Wenatchee have expanded into a forest fire police. The plan is spreading. Will these secret police of the traffic—and forest fire—squads grow into instruments of political terrorism? Will these secret police become the nucleus—and the ears and eyes—for local or national dictatorships? Where will this sort of thing stop? Probably it will stop as soon as citizens see that a system which at first glance appears harmless and even useful opens the way to tyranny through its secrecy.

Pigs, Pies and Picture Shows

PERHAPS it is just that the political silly season is on. But, if so, it seems to have lasted a long time. Anyway, the American public in the last few days has been treated to notices of two kinds of propaganda that imply no compliment to its intelligence.

The Works Progress Administration, it is charged in a statement by the Republican National Committee, made a contract recently with a news reel film company to produce motion pictures of WPA project activities for intended wide distribution to theaters.

Something could be said for the desirability of a dispassionate permanent record of some of this work, or even of offsetting criticism from a press and news reel world more than half hostile. This is another instance where the usual and legitimate information service of government departments shades sinuously into publicity and propaganda. But the value of the service from a public standpoint, and certainly the validity of doing it on public money, is lost when that line is crossed. One could hardly expect that the editing of a WPA film, such as those contemplated, would represent other than a one-sided effort to show all in a favorable light.

At the same time there appears a most flagrant political canard aimed against the Administration in the form of a purported and widely published news story to the effect that pigs in the neighborhood of Passamaquoddy, Maine, have been reveling in a diet of 500 pies daily, delivered under an uncanceled contract for workers at the now closed-down power project. Army engineer officers in charge have immediately rounded up affidavits to show that no such pies are being made, delivered or carted away, and that even the bread allowance during the time when 5000 men were being fed was less than the same story falsely alleged was now being wasted. Attempting now to laugh off this story as a hoax lessens not at all the blame that rests upon those who started it.

Such stories have been an unpleasant phenomenon of the last few years. There was for example the story of the burning of grain under the AAA, which turned out to be the burning of waste straw by a farmer who refused a contract. Whether growing out of gossip or malice, such propaganda is as vicious as the coloration of government publicity is subtle.

Both political parties will do themselves credit by endeavoring to raise the campaign to a standard of fact and fairness.

Sensible Co-operation

PETTY partisans would do well to note the spirit of the plans for President Roosevelt and Governor Landon to confer on drought relief. Those obsessed with political animosities may be helped by finding leaders thinking of themselves as public servants rather than party candidates. Whatever doubts there may be as to how much actual co-operation will result from the proposed conference, the attitude which permits such a getting together is in itself wholesome.

It should be noted that Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to Mr. Landon is not the same as that extended to Mr. Roosevelt by Mr. Hoover in 1932. Mr. Landon is invited as the Governor of Kansas, not as a party leader or as President-elect, as Mr. Roosevelt was. He will be one among a group of governors, advising with the President on drought measures as representatives of a middle-western area, but each representing his own state.

The American Government, with its sharp lines between executive, legislative and judicial departments and between state and federal powers, particularly needs techniques of co-ordination. The annual conference of governors has frequently afforded an opportunity for some exchange of views and presidents have developed various methods for getting the advice and enlisting the aid of governors. Governor Landon conferred with the President in 1933 when he went to Washington for a conference on oil conservation.

Possibly personal conferences, with their informality and their opportunity for give and take, may develop as one of the most useful means for state and federal cooperation. Certainly on this question of drought there will hardly be any legalistic laboring of states rights or federal powers, any maneuvering for partisan advantage or any emphasis on personal prestige. Americans will welcome the plan and wish that the spirit and the method of cooperation, both as between state and federal executives and as between party leaders, could be carried farther.

OBJECTIONS have been offered because a New York police station is growing some sunflowers in a pot. Why show preference to the Republicans? say the objectors. If this feeling spreads, there may be some objections to watering elephants at the circus.

Seeking a Law of Peace

Book News of the Day

IN A world from which the spirit of peace seems to have fled, with half Europe living under dictatorship and the other half in almost daily expectation of a war of poison gas, thoughtful men have been asking themselves whether in their school of learning there might not be found some way of deliverance. It is their way of meeting the challenge of this time of need.

It was, no doubt, as a contribution to this endeavor that Mr. Horsfall Carter decided to make available for English-speaking readers a brilliant study by a Dutch lawyer of uncommon experience and apparently unsurpassed learning—THE LAW OF PEACE, by C. van Vollenhoven, translated by W. Horsfall Carter. (London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d.).

* * *

It is a valuable contribution and if only those who mold public opinion and direct our affairs take its findings to heart they may yet find a way of averting the threatened catastrophe; or, failing that, if only this work survives it may well enable those who come after us to build better than we ever knew how.

Wherein lies the greatness of this work? First and foremost in its sincerity. The author brushes aside all pretense—"a nominal law of peace . . . full of celestial principles and unctuous rhetoric"—and faces the realities of international relations with unflinching courage.

Secondly, in its sanity of judgment. Moreover, that judgment is as penetrating as it is sane. Few writers seem able to analyze a situation so incisively. The temptation to quote must be resisted, but on page 191 will be found a masterly summary of the postwar policy of the powers: "They desire in all sincerity a pacific settlement of all disputes; but on behalf of their own nation they have certain reservations to make . . . so in the end they come to follow in the wake of Clemenceau . . . asserting that the sole object of the League of Nations is to facilitate international discussion . . ."

* * *

Thirdly, in its originality of approach. Law must mean a set of rules for the ordering of human affairs, not perhaps given in experience but arising out of it. But history is not all of a piece. Political development varies from age to age. It is the peculiar merit of this author to have assessed the contributions of each of the major periods according to the prevailing conditions of the time and thus to have thrown into clearer relief the special problems of our own.

If any adverse criticism were here in place it would be of the analysis of the present position, though of course it is easy for 1936 to be wise at the expense of 1932. The League has failed as an instrument for restraining an aggressor from resorting to war partly, at any rate, because it was never from the beginning all-inclusive. The author hardly gives this factor its due weight. H. G.

World Olympics

Cousins Under the Accents

English Leaves From an American's Notebook—VII

LIKE our American RFC, the British Government several years ago lent considerable money to railroads of the island. In the process it obtained a consolidation of the railways such as the United States has tried ineffectively to bring about since 1920. These are now in four regional systems which, I understand, hold their own better than before in competition with motor transport and with the canals that thread the country.

They observe one practice for the convenience of the traveler which I can heartily commend to certain American rail lines. That is, they issue a 30-day return ticket which may go out over one railway and return over a competing line, all on one pasteboard and at a third-class fare of a penny (or two cents) a mile. On one such little ticket I traveled to Liverpool with a stop at Manchester and returned to a different London station with stops at Leamington, Banbury and Oxford and could have made others or included a third railway in the route. The return half of the ticket was not much larger than my thumbnail.

* * *

A few such suggestions also might be offered to our vaunted American telephone system. In the English hand telephone the transmitter is more curved and cupped so that a person can really talk into the mouthpiece without pulling the receiving end away from the ear.

The base of the instrument is heavy enough to stay put without holding when one dials a number, and the braided cord seems not to kink easily. The British Post Office, which operates the system, places phone booths conveniently on the streets, but could learn something from the American coin boxes in simplicity of operation.

Two points appealed to us particularly about the London bus system. One is the collection of zoned fares starting as low as a British penny (two cents). The other is that not more than four standees are allowed per bus, and there are enough buses to carry the passengers on this basis.

* * *

One example of how a degree of public control comes about exists in the case of the ship canal and docks at Manchester. This Lancashire cotton manufacturing center, though thirty-five miles from the coast, a few decades ago made itself a seaport by dint of building a canal which brings 12,000 or 15,000-ton ships up through five locks to a spacious turning basin and array of loading piers.

Here I first saw "remote control" used on the electric derricks that pull big loads of Mexican spelter, Indian linseed or California fruit out of the holds of the ships. Instead of relayed shouts and commands from hold to deck and then to the hoist operator in his usual cabin, a man walked about the deck wherever necessary and operated the hoist by merely moving levers on a sort of drum attached to his waist. From this a cable ran back to the motors.

Here, too, I got a slant on the usefulness of the little four-wheeled railroad freight cars—that is, "goods wagons"—that looked so toy-like at first. One of these can be moved about profitably for a shipment of as little as one ton, whereas the shipper must work in much larger units to justify the movement of an American 40-ton-capacity box car. That's something of what the American railroader is trying to get at in what he calls the L. C. L. or less-than-carload-lot problem.

TULLY NETTLETON

North . . South . . East . . West

Enemies in Name Only

By Frank L. Perrin

EVEN in countries popularly governed and in which the power remains vested in the people to nominate and elect those deemed best qualified to serve, those upon whom the popular choice falls do not always find their pathways strewn with roses. The public servant, like the prophet of old, seems not without honor, save in his own country. Indeed, he is most often dishonored in the camp of his former friends, allies and champions. There are never rewards enough to go around, or appointive jobs enough to satisfy all those who insist upon recognition for services rendered.

Likewise, in the sincere effort to serve wisely and to fulfill promises deliberately made, the executive, whether national, state or municipal, must sometimes consciously run counter to policies proposed by party managers and strategists who have an eye only upon a second term. Years ago, Gen. Edward S. Bragg, Commander of the "Iron Brigade" during the war of the '60's, in defending Grover Cleveland against the bitter assaults of those who once supported him, said, "We love him for the enemies he has made." It was easily understandable at the time why this should be regarded as a distinct and deserved tribute. Even those who had become his enemies could not insist that he had not acted with courage and political honesty.

* * *

A number of years ago, during the incumbency of Gov. Jeff Davis as Chief Executive of Arkansas, I visited one afternoon with several of the state officials in the Capitol in Little Rock. My guide and sponsor was a lineal descendant of the famous "Davy" Crockett, and was himself a member of one of the state's administrative commissions. Unfortunately for me, Governor Davis was out of the city attending to piscatorial affairs in a neighboring county. Politicians were fishermen, even in those days. As we were about to end our visit, I remarked to my guide that I had been looking, as I went along, for the Governor's friends. He said the Governor had only one friend in the Capitol—his private secretary—and that he had gone fishing with his chief. I did not get the impression that even those closest to the Governor loved him because of the enemies he had made.

From a distance it is not easy to judge by outward appearances or even actual manifestations in the exercise of executive or administrative authority, the real aims and purposes of those called to serve. It is quite impossible, usually, for those thus serving to avoid arousing jealousies, resentment and even hatred. Few of us have even little patience with those whom we believe to be selfish, and none at all with those suspected of dishonesty. And yet we seldom take pains to inquire as to the motives or sincerity of those making the accusations.

Face to face with present conditions which seem to affect us individually, we flatter ourselves that we see clearly and understandingly. In nearly every city and state there are those who denounce alleged administrative abuses. There is the persistent and usually wise determination to discourage or destroy political dictatorships, even where these seem to bud in incipiency. Where they are unblushingly displayed or practiced it is becoming apparent that even within the disturbed camps of the party nominally in power, whether Republican or Democratic, there will be found those courageous enough and patriotic enough to turn back the insinuating menace of usurped authority.

* * *

During the years since the first campaign of Grover Cleveland, I have studied, with varying interest, the careers of men who have risen to the horizon, to remain there for a time, or to be relegated automatically to political oblivion. A few of these men have left definite marks on the pages of our national history. Among these the popular wonder has been as to why so few, once chosen, failed to retain for themselves the confidence and esteem once inspired. I have come to one quite deliberate opinion. It is that those who rise above the mean level in the ranks of their neighbors and fellows are, necessarily, fundamentally honest. Men are not instinctively or naturally dishonest. But a leader of men may feel the temptation to intrench himself, by whatever means, in the place he has established.

Here there is less obvious and apparently a more persuasive influence than dishonesty to be overcome lest it destroy all that has been gained. It is the desire to become greatest. The goal is not always self-service. There may be false but controlling loyalties to tradition, or belief, or to some engrafted theory of government which has not been proved practicable.

Mirror of World Opinion

Rose Joins Doggy Set

MRS. GEORGE L. K. MORRIS of the East Nineties and Lenox, Mass., has put over a laugh on the Social Register by having her red Pekingese solemnly listed after the names of herself and Mr. Morris as a junior—"Miss Rose."

It makes a collectors' item of the 1936 summer volume, for never before has the Register been known to admit a four-footed member. . . .

Aside from her unique social position, Rose is said to be not unusual. It may embarrass the Register to learn that she hasn't been able to make the grade of the American Kennel Club.

But she is in now, and no mistake. We hope she enjoys the social whirl and is received with flattering attention while it lasts. Her presence there should teach us all to be kinder to both man and beast, for one never knows who is going to turn up in the Social Register, and it's nice to be on friendly terms with the great.—*N. Y. World Telegram.*

The Wide Horizon

One World—One Nation

By Salvador de Madariaga
Chairman of the Council Committee of Thirteen, League of Nations

[Excerpts From an Address Radiocast at Geneva]

A RAPID survey of what the League should be, of what it is, and of the circumstances which determine its present working, will enable us to measure the distance between theory and practice, and therefore to understand the true cause of the "failure" and the real value of the League for the world.

To begin with, the League is not a super state, suspended in mid-air. It is an association of governments, born of a contract, just as a club is an association of individuals.

What are the purposes of the League? I leave aside all but its strictly political purposes. It is a kind of co-operative for peace. Members undertake to disarm (Article VIII), to respect and guarantee each other's territories and independence (Article X), to confer in case of war or danger of war (Article XI), to submit their disputes to arbitration, judicial settlement or conciliation and not to fight in any case until three months after the award (Article XII), remaining free to act as they wish if such an award is not unanimous. Moreover, if anyone breaks these rules, they undertake to cooperate against the covenant-breaking state and in favor of the victim of the aggression.

* * *

That is all. There is one thing about which there is no article and no obligation, and that is to insure the success of such a co-operative effort against the covenant-breaking state. Therefore, even if the League worked 100 per cent, the idea that it makes war impossible or "fails" if either war breaks out, or the aggressor triumphs, is nowhere to be found in the Covenant. The League can no more insure the world against war than a state can insure its citizens against crime. And yet the League is there to prevent war and the state to prevent crime.

It is true that the state, if not always, at least in nearly every case, punishes the criminal. But it is obvious that here the comparison between the society of nations which is the League and the society of individuals which is the state breaks down because the aggressor cannot be put in jail or destroyed. War may be waged against it and heavy losses of life and wealth inflicted on its citizens. But it is evident that the issue of whether a war should be inflicted on the nation which has committed a successful aggression is a political issue to be considered on its own merits every time the case occurs.

* * *

This remark naturally leads on to the consideration of the practical issues involved in the present situation of the League of Nations. It is evident that for the League to fulfill its purpose it must satisfy two conditions: first, it must comprise all the nations of the world; second, its most important members must agree to put the common interest of the world above the interest of this or that nation. Unfortunately, neither of these two conditions obtains today. Three great powers: The United States of America, Germany and Japan, and other important nations such as Brazil, remain outside of its organization, and not only deprive it of their material and moral force, but, at least, in the case of some of them, carry on divergent policies which occupy the field of international politics, determining currents of opinion and of action which are incompatible with the League of Nations. At the same time the big powers that remain within the fold are not agreed as to the way to understand the common good and to harmonize it with their respective national and imperial interests.

* * *

When matters are seen in this light, the so-called "failure" of the League turns out to be a heroic effort on the part of a number of nations to perform what the whole League might attempt without being bound to succeed or of being dishonored for its "failure." For, let me say it again, nothing in the covenant binds the League to succeed in keeping war out of our world. That being so, no reproach should be leveled against an insufficient group of nations which, lacking both the universality of a true League and an indispensable agreement between at least the most important of them as to the way to achieve their collective aims, have boldly attempted to substitute themselves for the complete League and to carry on their shoulders the burden which only the whole organized world could bear.

The League, such as it is, incomplete and often insufficient, must work on. It is the tangible nucleus of collective life round which the League, such as it should be, must gather. It is the seed of world patriotism. For let there be no mistake about it, there will be no peace in the world until at least the leading men of the leading nations realize that there is only one nation—organized mankind—of which the present nations are but the provinces. Then and only then, will all nations be able to harmonize their national interests on a higher plane.